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BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.

Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1866. VOLUME 39: NO 26.

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Poetry.

GETTYSBURG:—JULY 1863.

O pride of the days in prime of the months
Now trebled in great renown,
When before the ark of our holy cause
Fell Dagon down—
Dagon foredoomed, who, armed and targed,
Never his impious heart enlarged
Beyond that hour; God walled his power,
And there the last invader charged.

He charged, and in that charge condensed
His all of hate and all of fire;
He sought to blast us in his scorn,
And wither us in his ire.
Before him went the shriek of shells—
Aerial screaming, taunts, and yells;
Then the three waves in flashed advance
Surged, but were met, and back they set:
Pride was repelled by sterner pride,
And Right is a strong-hold yet.

Before our lines it seemed a beach
Which wild September gales have strown
With havoc on wreck, and dashed therewith
Pale crews unknown—
Men, arms, and steeds. The evening sun
Died on the face of each lifeless one,
And died along the winding marge of fight
And searching-parties lone.

Sloped on the hill the mounds were green,
Our centre held that place of graves,
And some still hold it in their swoon,
And over these a glory waves.
The warrior-monument, crashed in fight,
Shall soar transfigured in loftier light,
A meaning ampler bear;
Soldier and priest with hymn and prayer
Have laid the stone, and every bone
Shall rest in honor there.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

A soldier slept, as the morning unrolled
O'er the white tents pitch'd on the pleasant plains;
The bayonets gleam was the gleam of gold,
Where sunlight poured on the height and the world,
And the fields of yellow grain.

Then the soldier arose, when his rest was done
And he merrily sang in his joyous glee;
He sharpened his sword and he brightened his gun,
And he smiled as he thought of the laurels won,
That yet on his brow would be,

The couriers rode when the noontide came,
And told of grim lines advancing fast;
So the camp was filled with a wild acclaim,
And the soldier's heart was kindled with flame,
And the hurrying squadron passed.

But the glen full soon was the place of blood,
With the hissing of shot and the clang of steel;
And men lay dabbled and stained in the wood
Tho' the soldier's comrades in valor stood,
Till they made the foemen reel.

When the night came down the horses were strewn
And the soft dews fell on the face of the dead;
But the soldier's song had changed to a moan
As faint and pale, where the sad moon shone,
He lay with his bleeding head.

'Tis morning again on the tents and the spears
But the soldier's voice is forever still;
There's a form that's missed from the cavaliers,
There's a sweet face blurred with bitter tears—
There's a nameless grave on the hill.

Political.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

A Copperhead Surrender!

The following acknowledgement of the triumphant vindication of the Union Party on the Reconstruction question, by the passage of the late amendment, and the utter hopelessness of the cause of the Copperhead-Johnson hybrid, is from the New York *Herald* of June 12th:

THE RECONSTRUCTION ADJUSTMENT—OUR FOREIGN POLICY THE CARD FOR PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The proposed amendment of the federal constitution, providing for the reconstruction and restoration of the lately rebellious States, will doubtless pass the House of Representatives in the form adopted by the Senate. In this form, therefore, it will be submitted to the States for their ratifications. Whether it will succeed or fail in securing the required endorsements of three-fourths of all the States or even of the States represented in Congress, is a question which will remain for the legislatures of the several States to determine. With the transfer of the whole subject to the States, however, Congress and the administration, at least for the remainder of this year will be releived of their reconstruction labors.

This Congressional proposition for the amendment of the constitution, meantime, as modified by the Senate, is an ingeniously contrived party platform for the coming fall elections. It proposes to make it part of the supreme law of the land that whites and blacks born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the Union and of the State in which they may reside, and shall have equality under the law; that representation in Congress shall be regulated by the restrictions of the several States in the matter of voting; that a large schedule of men, who, as former officials under the government of the United States, have been guilty of violating their oaths by joining in rebellion, shall hereafter be excluded from all federal offices, unless absolved by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress; that the national debt and the bounties and pensions of Union soldiers shall be held sacred and that all rebel debts and all claims for losses of slaves by the late war shall be utterly repudiated. It is further proposed in a supplemental bill that the now excluded States respectively, on accepting and ratifying the condition laid down, shall not only be readmitted into Congress, but shall have a credit of ten years in reference to their quota of the national debt.

This is, we say, a strong platform upon which to go before the people of the Northern States. There is nothing here obnoxious to public opinion in the way of negro suffrage, while the alternative suggested will be satisfactory to the North. There are no vindictive penalties here against rebels and traitors, but conditional exclusions, which cannot be resisted successfully before the people who put down the rebellion. The same may be said of the propositions touching the national debt, the debts of the rebellion and the four millions of liberated Southern Slaves. Upon this platform the republican party adhering to this Congress can carry our approaching Northern State elections as they did last year, if there be no other sharply defined issue brought in season before the people. The republican supporters of president Johnson, as against Congress, can make no fight against this platform, for it is the President's own policy. It is a compromise platform, against which Johnson republicans cannot even quarrel with the radicals before the people, although the hatred of the radicals against Johnson may continue as intense as on the eve of the late Connecticut election.

The President's reconstruction policy thus being appropriated by the radicals as their own thunder, what is he to do? How is he to escape the inglorious fizzling out of Tyler and Fillmore, those accidental men who stand in history as instructive monuments of the folly of ambition without sagacity or pluck?

After the above frank acknowledgment it proceeds to lay down the following programme for involving the country in a Foreign war for the purpose of redeeming the character of the President and resuscitating the defunct carcass of copperheadism.

President Johnson may fully retrieve himself in a bold stroke in his foreign policy for a new and popular issue. Let him advise Mr. Seward, as President Lincoln advised Montgomery Blair, that his time has come; and let the other members of the present Cabinet be given a gentle hint to the same purpose; and then give us a new Cabinet adopted to the new dispensation. Senator Fessenden, in reducing the crude and impracticable reconstruction scheme of Thaddeus Stevens to a practical shape, and, in his masterly report on the subject, has shown that he is a practical statesman and near enough in principle to the administration to be advanced to the State Department. Let him, then, be so appointed. In the next place, in consideration of his public services, let Mr. Seward be sent to take the place of Mr. Adams as our Minister to England, and with the alternative to that government of the payment of the indemnities due for the spoilations of Anglo-rebel cruisers upon our commerce or his immediate return home. This will bring the money or make a popular issue. Assuming that England will refuse payment, all that the President will have to do to raise for his administration a powerful party, will be to submit the facts to Congress, with a recommendation for the seizure of the Canadas in the way of reprisals.

By this course of action President Johnson instead of fizzling out like Tyler and Fillmore, may rise in the support of the people to the towering altitude of Old Hickory. Great men rise from the seizure of great opportunities, and here is one for President Johnson, upon which, if boldly seized, in the midst of all the stirring events and excitements of the day, he may ride the popular whirlwind and direct the storm. A settlement with England of this character would not only raliy the three hundred thousand American Fenians in support of the President, but the great body of our native born citizens of all parties. What is President Johnson's policy in regard to those Anglo-rebel spoilations? The country would like to know.

DESERTER'S DISFRANCHISED.

Together with the 21st section of an act passed by Congress we publish a bill disfranchising deserters in the State of Pennsylvania. This law was passed by the last Legislature and a short time since signed by Gov. Curtin, and is now a law.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a provost marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

The act signed by the Governor reads as follows:

SECTION 1, *Be it enacted, etc.*, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots, from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive, or censent to receive, any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall, for each offense, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall, for each offense, be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceeding section of this act in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General of this Commonwealth to procure, from the proper officers of the United States, certified copies of all rolls and records, containing official evidence of the act of the desertion of all persons who were citizens of this Commonwealth, and who were deprived of citizenship, and disqualified by the said act of Congress of March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to cause to be recorded and preserved, in books to be provided and kept for that purpose, in his office, full and complete exemplifications of such rolls and records, and to cause true copies to be made thereof, and furnished to the clerks of the several courts of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, accurate duplicates or exemplifications of such rolls and records, embracing the names of all such disqualified persons as had their residence within the limits of said counties respectively, at the time of their being marked or designated as deserters; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the several courts of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth to preserve in books to be kept for the purpose, all such copies and exemplifications of such rolls and records so furnished, and to allow access thereto, and furnish certified copies therefeom, on request in like manner as in the case of other records of such courts.

SEC. 6. That a certified copy or extract of any such record, from the clerk of a court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be prima facie evidence, before any election board, of the fact of desertion and consequent disability and disqualification as an elector: *Provided*, That if any person shall wilfully use or present any false, fraudulent or forged paper, purporting to be a certified copy or extract as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished in like manner as is now provided in the second section of this act: *And provided, however*, That if, by the production of a certificate of his honorable discharge, it shall appear that such person, so offering to vote, was in the military service of the United States before and at the time of his being drafted into such service, and thereupon failing to report, or in case of the fact of desertion appearing, by certified copy of his company roll, if it shall appear that he was afterwards acquitted thereof and honorably discharged, such proof shall be received as evidence to disprove his said disqualification: *And provided further*, That if any person liable to be objected to as disqualified as aforesaid shall produce, before any board of election officers, any false or fraudulent paper purporting or pretended to be his honorable discharge from the United States service, he shall be deemed guilty of a forgery, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished as persons are now by law punishable for forgery.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the judges and inspectors of elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, whenever the name of any person offering to them a ballot or ballots shall be found upon a certified copy, or extract, furnished from said rolls, or records, by a clerk of a court of quarter sessions marked as a deserter, or whenever any person shall be objected to as disqualified, as aforesaid, at any election, by any qualified voter, at the request or suggestion of such person, so offering a ballot, to examine such person, on oath or affirmation as to the fact appearing from such certificate or alleged against him by the elector so objecting, and if he deny it, as to his reasons therefor: *Provided, however*, That if any of his answers under such examination are false, such person shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury, and upon conviction thereof, he shall be punished, as persons are now punishable by law, for perjury.

SEC. 8. That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs in the several counties of this Commonwealth, to insert in their proclamations of elections hereafter to be held, the first four setions of this act, with the preamble thereof; and upon conviction of any violation of the requirement of this section, any sheriff shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall be punished in like manner as the offenses prohibited by the second, third and fourth sections of this act are punishable.

SEC. 9. That in the trial of all cases arising under this act, it shall be the duty of the courts trying the same to inquire into and determine any question of fact, as to alleged desertion involved therein, upon proofs furnished by exemplifications or extracts from such rolls and records, duly certified by the proper clerk of a court of quarter sessions, which are hereby made evidence thereof, and also from such proofs by parol as may be given in evidence by either party: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act, so far as applicable, shall apply to persons who voluntarily or without any kind of duress or constraint enlisted in the rebel service.

Miscellaneous.

EASTERN ORIGIN OF MODERN UTILITITIES.

The following extract from Draper's last work, "Civil Policy in America," shows the Eastern origin of much that is useful and admirable:—In the times of which history has failed to preserve any account, that continent (Asia) must have been the scene of prodigious activity. In it were first developed those fundamental inventions and discoveries which really lie at the basis of the progress of the human race—the subjugation of domestic animals, the management of fire, the expression of thought by writing. We are apt to overlook how much man must have done; how much he must have added to his power in pre-historic times. We forget how many contributions to our comforts are of Oriental origin. Their commonness hides them from our view.

If the European wishes to know how much he owes to the Asiatic, he has only to cast a glance at one hour of his daily life. The clock which summons him from bed in the morning, was the invention of the East, as were also clepsy-dras and sun-dials. The prayer for his daily bread, that he has said from infancy, first rose from the side of the Syrian mountain. The linens and cottons with which he clothes himself, though they may be very fine, are inferior to those that have been made, from time immemorial, in the looms of India. The silk was stolen by some missionaries, for his benefit, from China. He could buy better steel than that with which he shaves himself, in the city of Damascus, where it was first invented.

The coffee he expects for breakfast was first grown by the Arabians, and the natives of upper India prepared the sugar with which he sweetens it. A schoolboy can tell the meaning of the Sanscrit words, "sacchara canada." If his tastes are light and he prefers tea, the virtues of that excellent leaf were first pointed out by the industrious chinese. They also taught him how to make and use the cup and saucer in which to serve it. His breakfast tray was lacquered in Japan.

There is a tradition that leavened bread was first made of the waters of the Ganges. The egg he is breaking was laid by a fowl whose ancestors were first domesticated by the Malaccans, unless she may have been—though that will not alter the case—a modern Shanghai. If there are preserves and fruits in his board, let him remember with thankfulness that Persia gave him the cherry, the peach and the plum. If in any of these pleasant preparations he detects the flavor of alcohol, let it remind him that that substance was first distilled by the Arabians, who have set him the praiseworthy example, which it will be his benefit to follow, of abstaining from its use. When he talks about coffee and alcohol, he is using Arabic words. A thousand years before it had occurred to him to enact laws of restriction in the use of intoxicating drinks, the Prophet of Mecca did the same thing, and, what is more to the purpose, has compelled to this day all Asia and Africa to obey them.

SOMETHING ABOUT WOMAN'S WORK.

The popular notion of what woman's work consists in, has been variously determined in different ages, nations, and climates. The women of Virgil's time were expected to be expert with the distaff. The wife of the English tradesmen of to-day must be competent to make a good rabbit-pie and plum-pudding. The dark-skinned, meek-eyed maid who attracts the attention of a Congo Cœlebs will augment the size of her worthy sire's corral by half a dozen cattle and as many swine—the price of her own dusky self—if she have a good strong backbone and can handle a bush knife nimbly. And this Hottentot estimate of African female character has been zealously adopted by many of our own countrymen, who, in the practical development of their theories, have reflected great credit on their instructors.

The enlightened nations have universally taken an artistic, rather than a philosophical view of women's work. Their social systems demand that she should possess beauty and wit, should be at ease and entertaining, and society's æsthetic requirements are met. The domestic circle claims far more, and woman feels that its authority is the most imperative and genuine—that it calls her to the exercise of positive feminine science and philosophy. Always, when she had liberty, the true woman has found and filled her vocation. Agitation and ventilation are undoubtedly good principles in politics as well as physics. Increase of health and progress are their results: even the agitation of the doctrine of "Woman's Rights" does not seem an exception to the rule. But its advocates have met with little real sympathy from the cultivated and refined, or indeed from any intelligent communities. They have justly been regarded fanatics. Their aim is to place woman on a political and social, and hence, equality with man. They would drag her, Cassandra-like from the home altar, from her divinely appointed work, and under the plea of giving her certain invaluable rights would bring her into ridicule and disgrace. Look at the victims of this poor delusion, they are called strong-minded—a most palpable misnomer. Their weakness is only too visible in their attempts to copy the habiliaments of the sterner sex. Female swaggering is like profanity from the mouth of a suckling.

The lamb cannot with propriety be called a stately beast, nor the duck a bird of majestic and imperial bearing, nor can this mimicry of man—this second-hand assurance—bear evidence to any thing but unwomanly feebleness of spirit and silly wildness of brain. If woman's "rights" consists in her being placed on a mental and political level with men, where from the very necessities of her nature she cannot stand and retain her feminine character, then forever be she wronged!

If her "wrongs" consists in her social inability to harangue multitudes, to deposit ballots, to acquire by masculine associations habits of thought and masculine modes of action, then for the sake of the most precious interests of humanity, may her wrongs never be righted.

Every woman who makes the attempt discovers by womanly intuition what her *work* is. *Missions* are for those who can write poetry, can use great sounding words, and can teach nations and congregations; but woman's work is for those simpler but purer souls, who have moral and spiritual ability to spend themselves for the objects of their love. The spirit of devotion is the one with which all true woman sing the sweet unwritten anthem of a life melodious with good, earnest, loving deeds.—*Hours at Home.*

THE LITERARY "SETTS" OF BOSTON.

"There are grades in literary society, as in fashionable, some two or three in number. The highest is obtained only by a few—those who have won world wide reputation as writers, and there are at least a half dozen of those among us. Such men as George Ticknor, Robert C. Winthrop, whose literary labors have not been equal, however, to his abilities or his culture and two or three others, make up this upper circle. Then comes the '*Atlantic* clique,' and it is called, of which James T. Fields, the publisher is the central figure. It embraces Dr. Holmes, Emerson (if the latter may be said to be linked with any clique or faction, so independent and self poised is he), Longfellow—to a certain extent, for he more properly belongs to the upper circle; D. A. Wasson, Theodore Parker's successor; Gail Hamilton, J. T. Trowbridge, and a few others. These people constitute the staff of the *The Atlantic*, hardly a number of that periodical appearing that does not contain an article from one or more of them. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, between whom and the Fields party there is a deadly feud, arising from the fact that Mrs. Field's Ode to the Great Organ was accepted instead of Mrs. Howe's leads another but small, faction.

James Russell Lowell stands alone, and is not claimed by any party as a member. He is a man of eccentric habits, and writes but little now a days. Nominally one of the editors of *The North American Review*, he writes very little for it—the bulk of the labor being done by his associate, Charles Eliot Norton. Fields, the publisher, is a remarkable man. He entered the bookstore of W. D. Ticknor & Co. nearly thirty years, a poor boy, and got his education from his surroundings in the business. Now he is esteemed one of the best read men in English literature in the world. His fine taste and good judgment have given the house of Ticknor & Field their present high reputation as publishers of books of high character. His wife is a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, pastor of the Essex street (Orthodox) church—who went South some years ago, and coming back wrote a book called the 'South Side View of slavery'—a rose-colored picture of Southern society. Another of his daughters is a painter, now at Rome, whence she has just sent home several pictures of the most exagerated pre-Raphelite style. Below the '*Atlantic* clique' are several others which it would take too much space to speak of particularly—embracing men and women who have just failed of getting a hearing in *The Atlantic*, and who occasionally vent their spite upon that magazine and its writers in *The Commonwealth* and other papers. An inside view of Boston literary society would present some very interesting features."

HOW NAPOLEON BECAME PRESIDENT.

There is no character in modern or ancient history more curious than that of the present Emperor of the French. Just now when his relations with Mexico bring him so prominently to our notice, it may be of interest to glance at some of the earlier events of his career.

Prince Louis Napoleon, as he used to be called—the son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, and Hortense, the daughter of the Empress Josephine—had always been a schemer. He had ihdulged from his boyhood in dreams of empire. Being according to statute, the heir of his uncle the first great Napoleon he was driven by the very exigencies of his inheritance into contrivances to obtain the supreme power over France, which he without doubt persuaded himself was his right. Through long, silent years he studied, until he became learned in jurisprudeuce. He knew well how to veil his designs by high sounding talk about freedom and honor and loyalty to the will of the many. Still for a long time he was not appreciated or considered a personage of much importance It was indeed, rather the fashion to laugh at him, and to regard him as harmless because of sheer want of capacity to do great things.

His attempts to rouse the enthusiasm of the French people, in 1836, covered him still more with ridicule. He presented himself before the army wearing the clothes of the first Napoleon, and conscious that in point of hat, coat and boots he resembled perfectly the hero of Austerlitz, he imagined himself secure of welcome from the troops. He was utterly quenched, however by a certain resolute Colonel Talandier, and was shipped off to America by a good natured King of the French, Louis Phillippe.

In 1840 he made another attempt, this time carrying with him a tame eagle, which he had taught to perform some exploit that he had trusted the people would resolve as an omen. The eagle failed lamentably in its programme: and again a firm, resolute officer forced his way to the theatre of action—a barrack yard—and disposed of the Prince, his fifty armed followers, his flag, his eagle, and his counterfeit staff, with as much ease as though he had been dealing with a band of strolling players. This time the would-be Emperor was tried for treason, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the fortress of Ham, from which he escaped, six years afterwards, in the garb of a workman, and went to England.

He took advantage of the revolution of 1848, in which King Louis Philippe was deposed to return to France. "The third time wins," says the old proverb, and this third time he found more favor in the eyes of his countrymen. He was chosen a deputy to the National Assembly. Lamartine, always opposed to the Bonaparte dynasty, endeavored to effect his banishment but was unsuccessful: and after a stormy debate, the Prince, at this time forty years old, was found to be the most popular candidate.—The election was conducted with perfect fairness; the Prince became President, and perhaps, as he had already made two attempts on the throne of France, he had some right to infer that the millions of citizens who elected him to the Presidency were willing to make use of him and his well known ambition as a means of restoring to France an imperial form of government. At any rate, he acted upon this inference and no more held himself bound to the support of the constitution by his oath of office than did Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee consider themselves bound to the United States by theirs.

THE TRUE STANDARD OF DRESS.

We are always excessive when we sacrifice the higher beauty to attain the lower one. A woman who will sacrifice domestic affection, conscience, self respect, honor, to love of dress, we all agree, loves dress too much. She losses the true and higher beauty of womanhood for the lower beauty of gems and flowers and colors. A girl who sacrifices to dress all her time, all her strength, all her money, to the neglect of the cultivation of her mind and heart and to the neglect of the claims of others on her helpfulness, is sacrificing the higher to the lower beauty. Her fault is not the love of beauty but loving the wrong and inferior kind.

In fine, girls, you may try yourselves by this standard. You love dress too much when you care more for your outward adornings than for your inward dispositions, when it afflicts you more to have torn your dress than to have lost your temper—when you are more troubled by an ill fitting gown than by a neglected duty—when you are less concerned at having made an unjust comment, or spread a scandalous report, than at having worn a *passee* bonnet—when you are less troubled at the thought of being found at the last great feast without the wedding garment, than at being found at the party to-night in the fashion of last year. No Christian woman, as I view it ought to give such attention to her dress as to allow it to take up all of three very important things, viz.: *all* her time, *all* her strength, *all* her money. Whoever does this lives not the Christian but the Pagan life—worships not at the Christian's altar of our Lord Jesus, but at the shrine of the lower Venus of Corinth and Rome.—[Mrs. Stowe.

"EIGHT MORE AS TWELVE."

A Dutchman in Pennsylvania leased his lands to an oil company in Pennsylvania last spring, on condition of receiving one eighth of the oil procured. The well proved to be a pretty good one, and the Dutch farmer began to think that the oil men should give him a better chance, and ventured to tell them so. They asked him what he wanted. He said they ought to give him one twelfth. The agreement was finally made, with the understanding that the Dutchman was not to tell any one.

All went smooth until the next division day came, when our friend was early on hand to see how much better he would be off under the new bargain. Eleven barrels were rolled to one side for the oil men, and one for him. This did not suit him.

"How's dish?" says he, "I tink I was to get more as before; by jinks you make mistake."

The matter was explained to him, that he formerly got one barrel out of every eight, but it was his own proposition to only take one of every twelve.

This revelation took him aback. He scratched his head, looked cross, and relieved his feelings of self reproach by indignantly remarking: "Vel dat is great, dish ish the first time as ever I knowed eight vash more as twelve.

THE RESTORATION OF THE JEWS.—A Bavarian Isrelite writing to the "Israelite Indeed," has a statement upon the process of the restoration of the Jews to Palestine, which is worthy of note. He says: "The re-gathering of the Jews is now beginning to take place. Not only many single families emigrate to Palestine, but there have been formed a number of societies in almost every land on this continent, to prepare an emigration on a large scale, provided with all possible means, money, implements and tools of all kind, to commence the cultivation of the long desolated land at once and with the utmost vigor. There are men of considerable wealth among them and not one without some means, enough at least to defray the expenses of the journey and to purchase a plot of ground.

I am happy to state that I am one of the leading members of a society forming here in Bavaria, which numbers already over nine hundred heads of families, besides a number of young people who would not form an alliance with the other sex until settled in the Holy Land, upon the soil of their rightful heritage." He also adds: "The Gentiles hereabouts, that is, the petty German Protestant kingdom and principalities, are even more astir about Palestine than the Jews."

THE GREAT RULE OF CONDUCT.—The rule of conduct followed by Lord Erskine—a man of a sterling independence of principle and scupulous adherence to truth—are worthy of being engraven on every young man's heart. "It was a first command and counsel of my earliest youth," he said "always to do what my conscience told me to do, my duty, and to leave the consequenc to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust, the practice, of this parental lesson, to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and I have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been a temporal sacrifice. I have found it on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and I shall point out the same path to my children for their pursuit. And there can be no doubt after all, that the only safe rule of conduct is to follow implicitly the guidance of an enlightened conscience.

ANECDOTE OF THE WAR.—Two boys belonging to Moorman's Lynchburg battery, having marked a good place near a farm house on the Peninsula, stole out after dark to "flank a shoat." They had seen a large number go under a large out building, and while one was to creep in and drive out the "critters," the other was to stand at an opening on the opposite side with a club, to strike the first hog that came out. The long and short of the story is, that the farmer, not liking the near preximity of the soldiers, had moved his pigs nearer to the house, and the crawler, not finding them emerged on the other side, and was knocked into a cocked hat by his comrade. He did not leave his bed for a month.

HARD ON THE EPISCOPALIANS AND MR. SEWARD. The *Independent* tells the following story: "By the way," said Mr. Lincoln to a gentleman in Washington, "to what religious denotination do you belong?" "Well,' replied the gentleman, "if I am anything in particular, I am a Presbyterian!" "O," responded Mr. Lincoln, "I thought you were an Episcopalian." "Why;" asked the interested party? "Because," said the President, "Mr. Seward is an Episcopalian, and I have heard you swear as superbly as he does!"

A HASTY STEP.—An old sea-captain, who was in the habit of spending his time while in port among a set of hard drinking fellows returned to his hotel one evening in a partially intoxicated condition. In going up to his room, he walked out of the window, in the second story, and landed upon the pavement. Fortunately he was not injured by the descent, and, upon going back into the house, met the landlord.

"Look here, Mr.——," said he, 'if you don't shorten the steps in your stairs, I won't stop with you any more."

"SIR," said a little blustering man to a religious opponent, "to what sect do you suppose I belong?"

"Well, I don't exactly know,' replied his opponent; "but, to judge from your size, appearance, and constant buzzing, I should think you belong to the class generally called insect."

SAMBO was hacking away at a tough oak, when lightning struck a tree near by him, and shivered it.—"Um," said he, "I jes like to see um try dis once; I reckon dey find dere match!"

TURNING THE TABLES.—Servants in England seem to have turned the tables on masters and mistresses. In the *Times* supplement lately a housemaid, advertising for a place, announces that "Irish and Scotch families are objected to." What a change says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, since the time (not very long ago) when in the advertisements for servants, it used frequently to be stated that "no Irish need apply!"

AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE.—A youth who much desired to wear the matrimonial yoke had not sufficient courage to "pop the question." On informing his father of the difficulty he labored under, the old gentleman replied passionately—"Why, you great booby, how do you suppose I managed when I got married?" "Oh," said the bashful lover' "you married mother, but I've got to marry a strange gal."

An industrious tradesman having taken a new apprentice, awoke him at a very early hour on the first morning, by calling out that the family were sitting down to table. "Thank you," said the boy, as he turned over in bed, to adjust himself for a new nap, "thank you; but I never eat anything during the night."

A LADY who was in the habit of spending a large portion of her time in the society of her neighbors, happened one day to be taken suddenly ill, and sent her husband in great haste for a physician. The husband ran a few rods, but soon returned, exclaiming, "My dear, where shall I

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY JUNE 29, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS,

Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset.

(Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference.)

SENATOR,

Hon. G. W. HOUSEHOLDER, Bedford.

(Subject to the decision of the Senatorial Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,

Capt. JOHN S. STUCKEY, of Bedford.
JOHN WELLER, of Somerset.

(Subject to the decision of the Representative Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

J. W. LINGENFELTER, of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

Capt. N. C. EVANS, of Colerain.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Capt. A. WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.

COMMISSIONER,

SAMUEL SHAFFER, of Union.

POOR DIRECTOR,

HENRY H. FISHER, South Woodberry.

AUDITOR,

JAMES R. O'NEAL, of Monroe.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the Republican county Convention will be found in another column of this paper. The Convention assembled on last Tuesday and after a brief session of two or three hours completed its labors. Great care seems to have been taken by the different districts in the selection of their delegates and the Convention, as a body, would compare favorably with any similar body which has ever assembled here. Its action was altogether harmonious, and the ticket nominated is an able exponent of the Republican party in this county. It will be our province to present the claims and qualifications of each of the individuals composing it at a more advanced stage of the canvass, at present we can only add that the Republican party can feel proud of the ticket this day presented for its support.

SHALL DESERTERS VOTE?

The Supreme Court has sustained the decision of Judge King, on the deserter case (Huber vs. Barker) from Franklin county. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Woodward and sustained by Thompson and Strong, Reed and Agnew dissenting. The case has nothing to do with the constitutionality of the Act of Congress; having been decided upon a point evading that issue. It will be observed that the division of the Court is a political one, the cause of the deserters and the decision of the lower Court being sustained by the men who could not understand how Pennsylvania soldiers, in the field battling for the national life, could have a right to vote, but who it seems can easily find law for justifying the votes of deserters. We have not received the opinions of the Court but the telegraph informs us that the decision hinges upon the fact that the Act of Congress does not specify how it shall be determined nor who shall decide, who are deserters, and in the absence of any law on this point the Court has declared that a judge of election is not competent to decide the question. This is merely an opinion of a part of the Court in the absence of law, and the defect is thoroughly remedied by the law passed by our last Legislature, which will be found on the first page of this paper. The province of the Court is to decide upon existing laws in their application to particular cases and not to make laws where none exist. The Legislature is the proper law making power and it has done its duty. The duty of the Court is to confine itself to the construction and application of the laws thus made. The law as it now stands remedies the defect taken advantage of in this case and effectually bars all deserters from voting in the future.

COLD COMFORT FOR COPPERHEADS.

All the hopes the Copperheads may have had of carrying the elections in the loyal States this Fall were based upon the assumption that the President would carry with him into the Copperhead ranks enough followers from the Union party to throw the balance in their favor. Since the passage of the reconstruction amendment, which is conceded as the main plank in the Union platform, they have not only begun to doubt the President, but have been terror stricken by the fact that the amendment was passed by a full Union vote, with the exception of two Senators both of whom have been repeatedly requested by their respective State Legislatures to resign as they no longer represent the views of their constituents. The party they had fondly hoped was broken in fragments now looms up before their astonished vision compact in a united faith and buoyant with the vigor and strength of exuberant life.

PUBLIC FINANCIERING vs. PRIVATE.

The eagerness of the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw our Legal Tender currency from circulation and fund it in bonds bearing interest at 5 or 6 per cent, is quite a puzzle to plain people, who are in the habit of thinking that it is more desirable to obtain the use of money without interest than with it. Why should the nation fund $600,000,000 of greenbacks and pay interest annually to the amount of $30,000,000 when the people are not only satisfied with greenbacks, but desirous that they should continue in circulation. The decline in gold since the close of the rebellion, without regard to the currency circulation, having exploded the inflation theory, why are the people to be taxed to the amount of thirty millions a year where no corresponding benefit is to be obtained. This is public financiering. If the Secretary had the use at his own pleasure of 500,000, in his private business without interest, would he be in a hurry to give his notes for it, bearing interest at 5 or 6 per cent? None but an idiot would think of it. Why should not the same principles hold good in public financieri ng?

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

Strength of the Contending Powers.

PRUSSIA.

The area of Prussia is at present 108,212 English square miles, or about equal to the combined territory of Georgia and Florida. The population according to the Census of 1864, was 19,304,843, falling but little below that of the Northern States of the Union. The great majority of the population are Germans; the total number of persons belonging to non-German nationalities being 2,504,179. A considerable portion of the latter are feeble remnants of small tribes, which are rapidly being absorbed by the German nationality. Within the last few years the Government of Prussia made several important additions to the former dominions, acquiring first the two Principalities of Hohenzollern, next the important seacoast district of Yahde, which it purchased from Oldenburg, and more recently the Duchy of Lauenburg which was ceded to it by Austria for a pecuniary consideration. It holds, moreover, possession of Schleswig and avows its intention to permanently annex to Pussia both this Duchy and that of Holstein. In point of administration, Prussia is not inferior to ony other country of the world. Its finances unlike those of Austria and Italy, are in a sound condition; its army discipline has long been the admiration of the entire civilized world. The army, on a war footing, numbers 700,000, and its fleet consisted, in 1865, of 37 steamers, 8 sailing vessels, 40 rowing vessels; total, 85 war vessels. The reigning King is William I., born in 1797, who succeeded his brother Fredrick William IV., in January 1861.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Empire, as at present constituted, is divided into nineteen Provinces, the area of which is 336,311 English square miles, with a total population according to computation, of 36,795,000 souls. This population is divided, with respect to race and language, into no fewer than twelve different nationalities, namely:

Germans	8,200,000	Bulgarians	25,000
Bohemians, Moravians, & Slovaces,	3,600,000	Magyara	5,050,000
		Italians, (inclusive of Latins and Friauls)	3,050,000
Poles	2,209,000		
Russians	2,800,000	Eastern Romans	2,700,000
Slavonians	1,210,000		
Croats	1,360,000	Members of other races	1,430,000
Servians	1,400,000		

Austria is one of the great military powers of Europe, her army on the war footing being over half a million of men. The navy however, is comparatively small, consisting in August 1864, of thirty-nine steamers with 639 guns, and 11,823 horse-power, and twenty sailing vessels with 145 guns. Great efforts have been made within the last few years to raise the imperial navy to a state of high efficiency by the substitution of steam for sailing vessels, and the gradual formation of an iron-clad fleet of war. Austria has become a constitutional monarchy since 1849, the main features of the constitution consisting, first of the Provincial Diets, representing the States of the monarchy; secondly, a Central Diet or Council of the Empire; and thirdly, a reduced form of the latter, or Partial Council of the Empire, as it is called. The public debt of the Empire which at the commencement of the French revolution in 1789 was $174,500,000, had grown in 1863 to $1,210,222,85. From 1789 to the present time there has not been a single year in which the revenue of the State has come up to the expenditure. The present Emperor, Francis Joseph I., was born August, 1830, and was proclaimed Emperor and King in consequence of the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of his father, Francis Charles, December 2, 1848. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army in the Italian campaign of 1859.

ITALY.

The Kingdom of Italy has an area of 98,784 English square miles, with a population, according to the last census taken in the spring of 1864, of 21,803,715 souls, being on an average 220 inhabitants to the square mile; a figure higher than that of France or Germany, but lower than that of England. There has been in some of the Provinces a rapid increase of population of late years; but the increase of wealth has been much more rapid within the last century than the increase of population. The great mass of the people are devoted to agricultural pursuits, and the town population is comparatively small. It has a seafaring population of 158,672 individuals, nearly all of whom are liable to the maritime conscription. The military organization of the Kingdom is based on conscription, and the standing army consists of more than 200,000 men on a peace footing, and more than 400,000 on a war establishment. The navy of the Kingdom consisted in 1864 of 98 steamers of 20,670 horsepower, with 3,160 guns, and 17 sailing vessels with 279 guns; altogether, 115 men of war with 2,439 guns. Italy has a debt of nearly eight hundred millions of dollars. The expenditure is largely in excess of the annual Revenue. The reigning Sovereign, Victor Emanuel II., was born March 14, 1820, and is the eldest son of King Charles Albert of Sardinia, and the Archduchess Theresa of Austria. He succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, March 23, 1849, and was proclaimed King of Italy by vote of the Italian Parliament, March 17, 1861.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

The German Confederation was organized in 1815 upon the ruins of the German Empire which had been dissolved in 1806. The object of the Confederacy, according to the first article of the Federal Constitution, is "the preservation of the internal and external security of Germany, and the independence and inviolability of the various German States." The organ and representative of the Confederation is the Federal Diet, consisting of plenipotentaries of the several German States, and permanently located in the free city of Frankfort. The administrative government of the Federal Diet is constituted in two forms: First, As a General Assembly or Plenum, in which every member of the confederation has at least one vote, and the larger States have two three or four votes each; and second, the Minor Council, or Committee of Confederation, in which the eleven largest States cast one vote each, while six votes are given to the smaller sates, a number of them combined having a joint Vote. The presidency is permanently vested in Austria. The General Assembly decides of war and peace, on the admission of new members, on any changes in the fundamental laws or organic institutions; but in all other cases the Minor Council is competent to act both as legislative and executive.

At the time of its establishment the Confederacy embraced 39 members, but of these four (Saxe-Goeha, Anhalt-Bernberg, Anhelt-Koethen and Hesse-Hamburg) have become extinct, and two (Hohenzollern-Hechigen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen) have been incorporated with Prussia, leaving at present 33 sovereign States. They have together an area of 242,867 square miles, and in 1864 a population of over 46,000,000 people, exceeding the aggregate population of British America, the United States, Mexico and Central America, and being in Europe inferior to that of no country except Russia. The federal army numbers about 700,000.

Austria and Prussia belong, with only a part of their several dominions to this Confederation; Austria with a population of 12,802,944, Prussia, with a population of 14,714,024. Prussia, therefore, and not Austria, is in point of population the first German State, and this priority is still more prominent if we take into account the provinces of both powers not belonging to this Confederation.

Deducting the population of the two great German powers, a population is left for the other States of about 19,000,000, with a Federal of about 300,000. As the record of the votes of the Federal Diet during the last year shows the great majority of the minor States side with or at least lean toward Austria, and it is still commonly believed, that soon after an outbreak of war between Austria and Prussia, the Diet will declare a Federal war against Prussia.

All parties in Germany, Austria, Prussia, the minor Governments, and all the political parties among the people, are in favor of establishing a Central National Parliament, as a step toward the ultimate establishment of one German Empire. This point is, therefore, likely to be one of the results of the impending war.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—CROP PROSPECTS.

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture is published. The apprehensions of a scarcity of crops, which might threaten compulsory economy of consumption or warrant extraordinary prices, are groundless. From an actual analysis of statistical returns, with due regard to the usual average, product, and present losses of each State, The prospect of the 1st of June was for seven-tenths of a crop. With favorable weather and absence from casualities before harvesting, the indications point to three-fourths of an average.

The total yield of wheat in Ohio and Indiana appears to have suffered most from winter killing. A prospect for 34 per cent of a crop of Winter wheat in Indiana is sufficiently discouraging. An increase of four-tenths of the average growth of spring wheat will afford some relief and ought to bring up the average to half a crop. Ohio is reported at four-tenths for Winter wheat, with two and a half tenths more for Spring wheat than usual. A very little better prospect for Winter wheat than Indiana, and not quite so large an increase of Spring, wheat will give about the same result—half an average crop.

Illinois, now our greatest wheat growing State, promises seven-tenths of a crop of Winter wheat. As the Spring wheat, which is the main dependence for a crop in portions of the State is nearly as good as usual, at least, three-fourths of a crop of that should be expected in this State. In Wisconsin, the Winter wheat is reported at six and one-third tenths, with one and three-fourths more Spring wheat than usual, which should secure three-fourths of an average crop for this State. In Iowa the appearance of Winter wheat is nine-tenths; Spring ten and three-fourths tenths; breadth of the latter sown twelve and one-eighth tenths. This should give at least an average crop for Iowa. In Missouri a prospect for a full crop of Winter wheat is reported with one half tenth or five per cent more than the usual breadth of Spring wheat, looking nearly as well as usual at this season of the year.

Kentucky is reported at five and two-thirds of a tenth; Michigan, seven and a half of a tenth; Minnesota, ten and five ninths of a tenth for winter wheat, and nine-tenth for Spring wheat; Kansas, fourteen and one-third of a tenth for winter and twelve tenths for Spring wheat.

In Pennsylvania the wheat crop is eight-tenths. In New York Winter wheat, eight and four ninths tenths; Spring wheat, nine and three fifths tenths, or about eight-tenths for the crop as a whole. In New England, except in Massachusetts; a full growth of Spring wheat is sown, looking better than an average in Maine, and a fraction lower than an average in the other States. Winter wheat; when it is grown at all, has suffered to the extent of one and two-tenths, and in Vermont and Connecticut three-tenths. New Jersey is placed in the same list with New York and Pennsylvania at eight-tenths, and Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia will each average about six-tenths. The section west of the Mississippi, comprising Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas taken together promise more than an average crop of wheat. The Winter rye shared the fate of the wheat, but in a less degree. The inquiry was greatest in Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky Michigan and Indiana, Delaware, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont came next in order. Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota are the only States above the average; while Missouri and New Hampshire are reported at ten-tenths.

Ohio provides a little more than half a crop of Winter Barley, Vermont 6-10th, and Connecticut, Iowa and Illinois, 8-10ths. New Hampshire and Massachusetts, 10-10ths; Kansas, 13-10ths; Nebraska 13-10ths. The average will be about 8½-10ths. The Spring barley, while varying in promise in different States, will average 10-10ths.

The average of the oat crop is larger than usual in nearly all the States. The appearance of the crop is in Indiana, 10-10ths; Illinois, 8½-10ths; Ohio and Michigan, 9-10ths; in other States, varying from 9-10ths to 13-10ths. Rhode Island, Kansas and Nebraska are above the average. The crop indicates an average yield.

More clover was sown than usual, and it is reported in a full average condition. In Delaware and Missouri the appearance is worst, though the increased average will make up the deficiency. Maryland and New Jersey, Massachusetts' New Hampshire, Iliinois and Kansas fall a little below the average; Maine 13 and 1-6th of a tenth.

Returns have not been favorable for the dairy interest. A very general falling off is observed in the condition of pastures, except in the States beyond the Mississippi.

The product of maple sugar and molasses will average nine and three quarters of a tenth; New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Delaware, ten tenths; the other New England States nine and a-quarter tenths; the Middle and Western States from seven to nine-tenths.

Sheep took the field last Spring in better condition than usual. In some places neglect and consequent disease and death are reported, arising from depreciation in prices of wool.

A medium crop of apples is indicated, though there is variation in the appearance in different localities. In New England and the extreme West the prospect is better than usual; in the Central States worse. Peaches have suffered from Winter killing generally. In Ohio scarcely a third of a crop is expected; in New Jersey less than half a crop; in Delaware and Maryland six-tenths. Pears will not prove an average crop.

SPEAKING of the Reconstruction Amendment, the Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth* says:

"The third section is not a whit too severe It merely incapacitates such as have violated their oaths to support the Constitution of the United States, from holding office in the future. Even this incapacity may be removed by act of Congress. And we doubt not that on the slighest exhibition of penitence for the late wrong doing of the rebellion, a full forgiveness will be freely accorded. Nor can it be doubted that the utter absence of this spirit and *per contra*, a justification on the part of the South of their treasonable actions, has strengthened the feeling that treason must thus be made odious. We believe that the peace and security of the Union require the partial disfranchisement proposed in the Amendment. Oaths having been violated and no acknowledgement of it or repentance therefor having been made or manifested there is no security for their sanctity remaining inviolate in the future. And the nation must punish the perjured among her servants."

THE Franklin *Spectator* says, any person arresting a horse thief is entitled to a bounty of twenty dollars and mileage, according to an old act of Assembly. This law is not generally known, but is worth knowing.

THE TAX BILL.

Summary of the Amendments Reported by the Senate Finance Committee.

The following is a summary of the more important amendments made to the new tax bill by the Senate Finance Committee:

Cotton is taxed 2 cents per pound instead of 5 cents, as by the House bill.

Cattle and produce brokers are to be taxed on purchases as well as sales.

All distillers of apples, grapes, or peaches are to pay $50 special tax, even if they only distill small quantities.

Keepers of hotels, taverns, inns, or eating houses, having paid a special tax, shall not be required to pay an additional tax for selling tobacco, snuff or cigars, on the same premises.

Persons who sell shell, or other fish, trundling from place to place and not from any shop, shall be required to pay $5 only, special tax.

Architects and civil engineers are to pay $10 special tax.

Distillers of burning fluid and camphene pay $50 special tax.

Plumbers and gas fitters pay $10, special tax.

Journeymen cigar makers and apprentices, as well as other persons making cigars, are to keep an account of all cigars.

Gas companies, whose price is fixed by law are authorized to add the tax to the price of gas sold. Coal tar and ammoniacal liquor, produced at gas works, are free.

Sulphate of parytes, free by the House bill is taxed 12 cents per hundred pounds.

Reapers, mowers, threshing machines and separators corn shellers, wooden ware and mills for the manufacture of sugar syrup and molasses from sorghum beets, and corn all free by the House bill, are taxed 3 per cent, *ad valorem*.

The 5 cents per gallon tax on wines by the House bill is stricken out and all wines whether made of grapes berries or rhubarb, are put on the free list.

Shoe strings are taxed 2 per cent.

Ready-made clothing of all kinds, for the wear of men, women and children, is taxed 2 per cent, instead of 1, as by the House bill.

The clause of the House bill under which bootmakers, shoemakers, tailors and dressmakers, doing only custom work, did not exceed $1,000, is cut out and another inserted which exempts them when their annual product does not exceed $2,000.

The tax on smoking tobacco, not sweetened nor stemmed, is fixed at 15 cents per pound, instead of 20, as in the House bill. A new clause taxes fine cut shorts 30 cents per pound. The tax on cigarettes, cigars, cheroots, cigars with twisted heads and short sixes, is fixed at $2 per thousand when not valued at over $8; on cheroots, cigarettes and cigars, $4 per thousand when valued at from $8 to $12, and $10 when valued above $12. A new clause provides that on all imported cigars and cheroots, not including cigarettes, an internal duty shall be levied and collected in addition to the importation duties of $10 per thousand, and stamps, denoting payment of such tax, shall be affixed to every box or package of imported cigars or cheroots before the same are sold or offered for sale; and any such cigars or cheroots sold unstamped shall be confiscated and the seller will be liable to fine and imprisonment.

A new section provides that there shall be levied collected and paid on all sales of real estate goods wares and merchandise,, and on articles and things sold at auction including all sales of stocks, bonds and other securities a duty of one tenth of one per cent. Bankers and brokers sales of foreign exchange and uncurrent money are exempted from tax.

Companies and persons owning railroads, steamboats, stages, horse cars, ferry-boats, or bridges, have restored to them the right of which the House bill deprived them to add the tax imposed upon them to their rates of fare.

The House bill clause that any bank ceasing to issue notes for circulation and depositing in the Treasury lawful money to cover what it has outstanding, shall be exempt from tax on such circulation, is stricken out and one inserted providing that whenever any State bank or banking association has been or shall be converted into a national banking association, or has ceased to do its usual banking business, including the making of loans and receiving of deposits, there shall be assessed and collected in addition to the taxes already imposed a tax of one fourth of one per centum upon the average amount of the circulation outstanding of any such State bank or State banking association.

All the provisions of the House bill relating to the income tax are stricken out and this tax remains exactly as in the existing law except that the same tax as is levied on persons living in the United States is also levied on persons living abroad and doing business here or receiving profits from business done here. The exemption remains at $600. Section 171 of the present law is by a new clause amended so that no claim or drawback for goods exported before June 13 1864, shall be allowed unless presented with in three months after the passage of this act. Section 6 of the present law is also amended so as to provide that every national banking association State bank or State banking association shall pay ten per cent on the amount of notes of any person, State bank or State banking association used for circulation, and paid by them after July 1, 1867.

The article taken from the free list have been already indicated with two exceptions, viz; that iron bridges and castings for iron bridges are stricken out and printing paper of all descriptions and tarred paper for roofing and other purposes are the only kinds of paper remaining therein. The addition to the free list are:

Prussiate of potash; retorts and tiles made of clay: stamped copper bottoms; india rubber springs made exclusively for railroad cars iron, drain and sewer pipes; cordago, ropes and cables made of vegetable fibre; peat; railroad fish plates; saltpetre; wooden tanks and cisters for crude mineral oil: flour of sulphur, and all kinds of wine.

The salary of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is fixed at $5,000, as by the House bill.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The "Stern Statesman," his Wife and Family, Living Comfortably in the Casemate recently Fitted Up for them in Fortress Monroe—All Expenses Paid by the United States Government—Look on this Picture and Remember Andersonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 19.

In the casemate recently fitted up in Fortress Monroe for the accommodation of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis and their family, they are now living very comfortably. Their friends furnish them with all the luxuries of the season, and the Government is stinting nothing. The relaxation by the military authorities of the restraints upon the movements of Davis is having a beneficial effect upon his health.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 19.

The miscellaneous statements connected with the release or parole of Jefferson Davis, and even the much-agitated question of his failing or improving health, are fast ceasing to be a matter of discussion in this section of the country. With the freedom of the fort granted him, and the consequent relaxation of vigilance over his movements, ceases all the anxiety of an anticipated release or escape, and visitors sojourning temporarily on the point would scarcely be aware of his imprisonment here. In the recently-fitted-up casemates in the fortress, designated by General Miles for their accommodation, Davis and his family live far more comfortably than any of the officers of the garrison, and their residence by the seaside is by no means as unpleasant as many persons might imagine.

THE LATE GEN. CASS.

His Life—His Habits—His Last Illness.

In the course of a long article on General Cass, in the Detroit *Tribune*, we find the following interesting statements:

HIS LIFE.

Since 1861 Mr. Cass's life has been marked by the strictest privacy, and his resignation as Secretary of State constitutes the upper boundary of a public career of fifty-six years' duration. During the rebellion, his sympathies were always with the national arms, and the prolongation of his days to witness our ultimate triumph he considered among the greatest blessings of his life. His last appearance upon a public occasion was that of the reception accorded by this city to Colonel Mark Flanigan upon his return after his terrible wounding at Gettysburg.

He has remained in Detroit constantly since his return from Washington, save a short trip a year or two since to Newport and the East for the benefit of his health. His residence has been in the wing, specially built for his accommodation, upon the house of his daughter, Mrs. Canfield, corner of Fort and First streets. The old homestead has been latterly occupied by his son, Hon. Lewis Cass, Jr. In the political campaign of 1864, Mr. Cass took no active part, but at its outset committed himself in favor of General McClellan in a letter addressed to a Democratic meeting held in Merrill Hall, in this city. Latterly he absented himself from all society, and also declined all visitors, save those of his most intimate friends, and occasionally of distinguished strangers, who called to pay their respects.

HIS HABITS.

Probably the most salient characteristic of the deceased statesman was his robust strength, physical and intellectual. The vigor of his constitution, inherited from hardy parents and fortified by an active and stirring life, is attested by his longevity and the uniform excellence of his health. His personal appearance gave evidence of the possession of great bodily strength and rare powers of endurance. His habits were unexceptionable. He neither used tobacco in any form, nor even tasted ardent spirits as a beverage, and he died with a system unweakened, and a soul untainted by licentiousness in any guise. The traits of his intellect were also of the virile type. No public man of his generation surpassed him in potent, resolute and tireless energy.

Constant activity, important achievements, rare capacity for labor, and the American pugnacity rendered him a prominent actor upon stage trod by some of the mightiest of earth's giants.

Mr. Cass's business habits were cast in a like mold. In his dealings with others, he was always just and liberal. During his life he never sued a debtor, and in the great commercial crisis which have periodically convulsed the financial fabric, his course toward those with whom he was connected in business relations, was invariably generous beyond all common precedent. Were the receital permisable, we might mention striking instances of this fact in our own city. His great wealth was the result of early purchases of lands made in this region, and the subsequent increase in the value of his real estate. It is estimated that at the time of his death, General Cass was worth considerably over $1,000,000. In 1864 his income was returned at about $33,000.

LAST DAYS AND ILLNESS.

Until about two years ago, General Cass was, to all appearance, hale and hearty, and not unfrequently might have been seen enjoying an early morning or evening walk. A short time previous to the above date, his health began to fail, and it failed very rapidly since the cold weather set in last Fall. During the month of January he was very ill, and at one time it was thought that he would not live to see the end of the month. At times his mind was slightly affected, owing to the very painful nature of his disease, but these occurrences were rare. As a general thing, he maintained his mental faculties until death relieved him of his sufferings. About half an hour before he died he spoke, but manifested an aversion to being troubled by any one. He frequently referred to his past life, and would occasionally relate anecdotes of Dr. Farrand, of whom he appeared to be particularly fond. Having been informed of the invasion of Canada by the Fenians, he, upon several occasions, expressed his unqualified disapproval of the movement, and characterized it as absurd, unwise, and calculated to do more mischief than good.

Official announcement of the death of General Cass.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

The following was issued this morning:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1866.

The President directs the undersigned to perform the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States that Lewis Cass, distinguished not more by faithful service in various public trusts, than by exalted patriotism at a recent period of political discord, departed this life at four o'clock yesterday morning.

The several executive departments of the Government will cause appropriate honors to be rendered to the memory of the deceased at home and abroad, wherever the national name and authority are acknowledged.

Signed, WM. H. SEWARD.

Northern Enterprise in the South.

Some of the Southern newspapers are vigorously opposing emigration from the Northern States and the introduction of Northern capital. The Richmond *Whig* says: "Alabama, within one year of peace, begins with five thousand Northern planters. It is frightful to think when she will end. There is not a single Southern State in which this process, this fatal process of New England colonization is not going on. We must stop it, and, from this hour, we must resolve to stop it, before it enwraps and crushes us in its ancona folds. We do not mean that it must be stopped by a resort to violence or any unwarrantable means, but by refusing, as we have the right to do so, to sell our lands or any part of them, or lease or tenant them out to radical enemies of the South."

But light is breaking in upon the minds of the Southerners, and they say some right good things. Here is a common sense opinion from the Memphis *Argus*, in regard to the negro: "If we do not educate the blacks, our late enemies will do it for us. Shall New England educate our negroes, or shall we do it ourselves? The negroes will be educated; we cannot prevent that, even if we desired; and it remains for us to decide whether our late slaves shall become an antagonistic race in our midst or made to feel that their truest, best friends are their old masters."

Northern capital is gradually flowing into various sections of the South, imparting energy and activity into places where it never was known before. Men from the North, who first saw the Sunny South as soldiers are locating on rich farms, building cotton factories, saw mills, iron foundries and manufactories of all kinds. On the coast of Georgia, over a hundred saw mills are at work on the valuable timber which there abounds. In South Carolina individuals and companies have purchased some of the best cotton lands, and in North Carolina we hear of them working the turpentine lands. Men from Pennsylvania and New York are inspecting the iron beds of Virginia, and some have already located furnaces and mills. Northern capital is also building up the railroads, and in fact developing the South in a manner never before attempted. Generally, the Southern people are aiding these improvements, introduced by the men who saw the openings, while marching and fighting for the Union.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

In private conversation the President has declared within the last day or two, that he shall have no hesitation in complying with the Congressional resolution inviting him to transmit under the seal of the Executive, the lately adopted Constitutional Amendment to Governors of the several States. He intends, moreover, to relieve the anxiety and doubt which has been exhibited at the capitol in regard to his action in the premises, by sending in a message to day or to-morrow, notifying both branches of the National Legislature of his entire willingness to submit to the several States the amendment proposed to the Constitution, but at the same time disclaiming any implied indorsement of the Congressional plan of reconstruction that may be imputed to the Executive by reason of its presentation to the people at his hands.

The Senate will not be able to finish the tax bill before a late hour on Saturday. The further it proceeds the more deliberate becomes its action upon the measure.

FROM MEXICO.

Yellow Fever at Vera Cruz—Troops for Maximilian—Return of American Settlers.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.

A Vera Cruz correspondent, writing under date of the 13th, states that the yellow fever is raging in that city fearfully and fatally.

The last steamer from Europe brought out eight hundred troops for Maximilian.

The Liberals have released twenty-eight Confederates captured near Cordova.

All work on the Imperial railroad to the City of Mexico has been discontinued for want of funds, and from the aggressions of the Liberals.

The Imperialists have lost and abandoned most of their important cities in the interior, and the general opinion is that the Empire will not last long.

Maximilian is in great financial distress.

The Americans on the Cordova settlement are disheartened, and are preparing to return to the United States.

Tampico is surrounded and closely invested by a strong force of Liberals. The Liberals are very active in the neighborhood of Matamoras.

THE VOTE.

Shall the Right of Suffrage be Extended to the Poltroons who Deserted the Government in the Hour of Need.

HARRISBURG, June 21.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, sitting at Wilkesbarre yesterday, rendered a decision in the case of Huber vs. Ranken, error to the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county (the deserter voting case). The decision does not argue the constitutionality of the law of Congress, but is chiefly confined to the point at issue, to wit, the right of a judge of election to reject a man's vote, when the word "deserter" is written opposite his name on the list of voters. Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Strong and Thompson decided that the judge of election could not refuse a man's vote until he had been tried and convicted of desertion; while Justices Reed and Agnew, on the contrary, held that the judges of election were the proper persons to decide the question.

DARING BANK ROBBERY.

Sixty-Seven Thousand Dollars Stolen—The Cashier Locked in the Vault—Escape of the Robbers.

PORTLAND, ME., June 22.

The village National Bank of Bowdoin ham was robbed last night by a party of men who followed the Cashier home, gagged his family, and placed a guard over them. The robbers then took the Cashier back to the bank, and after robbing the vaults of their contents, amounting to about sixty-seven thousand dollars, they locked him in the vault, and made their escape with their plunder. They have been traced to Topsham, and it is supposed are now making for Canada.

The War Begun in Europe.

NEW YORK, June 22.

The London *Daily News* says the Prussians have crossed the Eider, and the Austrians have fallen back. By this means the King secures the means of exercising the sovereignty to which he lays claim in Holstein, and puts it out of the power of the Emperor to hinder him. If, then, the publicists correctly define war as that state in which we prosecute our rights by force, the war has begun, although not a shot has been fired

THE MARYLAND COAL TRADE.—The Cumberland *Civilian* says that the coal trade over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, since the resumption of trade in April, has been greatly increased. From all the mines west of Cumberland 80,000 tons of coal were transported by this road in four weeks, ending on last Friday. For the first week in last month 17,340 tons were carried, this being the largest week's work but one in the history of the company. In the fourth week of last month the quantity shipped was 21,800 tons, being 2,180 car loads, an increase of 2,330 tons over any previous week. The trade gradually increases with the increase of the capacity of the road. New locomotives, new cars, and the double track, which is almost complete between Cumberland and Baltimore, contribute to this work, and the amount of coal shipped this year by the road will be much greater than any previous year. The company is now able to transport 1,000,000 tons per year, and expect next year to swell their capacity to double that amount.

☞The Ways and Means Committee are holding daily sessions, and hope to complete the tariff bill by Saturday. They are said to have agreed on recommending an increase of fifiy per cent, on the duty on imported segars, wines and liquors, and will probably add eleven and a half cents per pound to the present tax on imported wool. An equal increase on all imported woolen fabrics would in this case be also necessary.

The question of giving sixty or ninety days notice for the proposed tariff bill is provoking discussion. The general tariff of 1843 went into execution from and after the day of its passage. All special tariff bills except that of July, 1862, also went into immediate operation, though some of them were quite general in their character, and that of April 1864, was entirely so. Since the commencement of the war all provisions affecting our importations have taken effect from the day of their passage—that of July, 1862, of which a very short notice was given.

☞Wm B. Reed, the great gun of Democracy in Pennsylvania, and the ablest supporter of Clymer in the State, was promptly on hand at Richmond last week to help clear Jeff. Davis. He addressed the Court in behalf of his friend Davis, and boldly declared his great sympathy for that notorious criminal. After the Court adjourned, Reed went to Fortress Monroe to concoct further plans, with the arch conspirtor and traitor. As soon as he is through with his work there he will hasten back to Pennsylvania to instruct his Democratic followers here in political duties! What honest and loyal man is there in the Democratic party who does not feel that the party is still in the hands of sympathizers with treason?

JUDGE GREER, after reaching Williamsport, was attacked by paralysis, on the right side, so badly that he is unable to attend the sittings of the Supreme Court.

GOV. MORTON, in his Indianopolis speech said:

"And here let me address a word to the young men of Indiana. You are just starting in life, with the world all before you, where and how to choose. Beware how you connect your fortunes with a decayed and dishonored party, indelibly stained with treason, and upon whose tombstone the historian will write: 'False to liberty, false to its country, and false to the age in which it lived.' *The Democratic party has committed a crime for which history has no verdon, and the memories of men no forgetfulness; whose colors grow darker from age to age, and for which the execrations of mankind become more bitter from generation to generation.*

THE INTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—A correspondent of the London *Times* in speaking of the uselessness of the blockade of the Chilian coast to bring that nation to terms with Spain puts the case as follows; Suppose England and the United States were at war. If we could blockade the American ports, North and South on the Atlantic and Pacific, we should not only deprive ourselves of cotton, but cut off the whole of our American trade exports and imports both; but we should not put a hairs breadth nearer bringing the Americans to terms for the United States have all the necessaries of life in such profuse abundance that America is more necessary to Europe than Europe to her.

EVIDENCES OF RECONSTRUCTION.—The *Loyal Georgian*, a newspaper published in Augusta, Ga., in its issue of the 25th, says that the colored school children in America, in that State, were denied the right of carrying the United States flag in a procession at a May party. The widow lady (white and a resident) who teaches the school was informed, a few days before the time set for the party, by several citizens, that if she attempted to march her pupils through the town or to carry the United States flag, she and they would be shot! She appealed to the Mayor for protection, who gave it, so far as the procession was concerned, but *she was not allowed to carry the flag*, the symbol of her country's glory and power!

☞The second section of the new constitutional amendment will not only prevent the Southern States from obtaining representation based on freedmen who are not allowed to vote, but it will likewise prevent representation based on a white male population ostracised by the property qualification. Thus such anti-republican and aristocratic laws as were maintained up to the time of the rebellion in South Carolina will be counteracted; and, while every State will be allowed to regulate the question of suffrage for itself, none will be permitted to increase its influence in the national councils by a class of citizens whom it debars from participation in its elections.—*Press.*

BORAX IN CALIFORNIA.—The borax of commerce has heretofore been chiefly manufactured from boracic acid, abtained in Tuscany. Borax has also been found in limited quantities in Thibet and China. A very abundant deposit of native borax has been deposited at Clear Lake, in California and it is of remarkable purity. As taken crude from the earth, it is said to be superior to the best English refined borax. Clear Lake is about two miles in circumference, and being surrounded by high hills, it serves as a reservoir for the water that falls in the rainy season.

WHEAT HARVEST IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.—From a gentleman who has just returned from a business tour through the Southern counties in this State, we learn that the wheat harvest is now in full progress in that section. The yield is generally good and the grain full, plump, and of the best quality. The quantity of ripe wheat fields to be seen while passing over the country from the Mississippi to the Wabash valley is unusually large, and the crop will no doubt turn out well. Some of the farmers are already selling their new wheat to dealers at prices ranging from $2 00 to $2 35 per bushel.—*Chicago Journal 21st.*

☞A correspondent of the St Louis *Republican* reports that Northern capital is pouring into East Tennessee especially at Knoxville and Chattanooga. New houses and factories are springing up in every direction. Many farms are purchased by farmers and army officers. The tide of Northern immigration seems to have set in towards that section. Several extensive steam saw mills iron foundries and a large cloth manufactory are projected at Chattanooga.

THE Conkling-Fry Investigating Committee have closed the evidence, and Mr. Shellabarger, the Chairman, is engaged in writing the report. There has been a good deal of important information elicited in regard to the manner in which Fry carried on the Provost Marshal office, and also in reference to the bounty jumping business generally. Most of the evidence will be very damaging to the head of that bureau. It is understood the report will be severe on Fry.

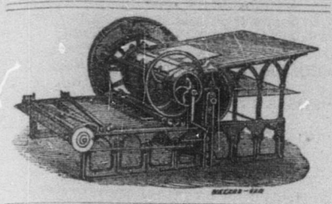
THERE was one Clymer soldier in the late Soldiers Convention at Pittsburg. He was requested to retire, which he did. The Philadelphia Age found vent for its indignation in a column article on this treatment of a VETERAN. The "veteran" it seems was a twenty day militia-man, and never saw a battle.—*Miners Journal.*

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

**Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1866.

CAMPAIGN INQUIRER

The INQUIRER will be issued as a campaign paper from and after the 1st of July to the 12th of October, 1866, to accommodate those who are not regular subscribers.

The importance of the campaign should stimulate the Republican party to place the INQUIRER in the hands of every friend of Republican principles in this county. The canvass will not only be important in view of the election of a Governor, but it will be recollected that a member of Congress, Senator, two Representatives, and a full county ticket from Prothonotary down to Auditor are to be elected. Every member of the Republican party should be alive to the necessity of promptly distributing healthy reading matter among the masses. Bedford county must be carried against Copperheadism at the coming election. We were only beaten on an average from 130 to 140 last fall. At least 160 deserters voted to make this majority. Since then the bill disfranchising deserters has become a law and they will be excluded from voting at the next election. This gives the Republican party a majority of a few votes. Now then is the time to wrench the political ascendency from the party which, as a body, has so terribly abused its power in this county for the last four years, and to accomplish this much desired result the INQUIRER will labor earnestly and deal most vigorous blows. **Every Union Man in the County, without an exception, should have a Copy.** Let our friends see that this is the case. A little exertion will do it.

REGULAR TERMS:

The INQUIRER will be sent, one year, for $2.00, if paid in advance; $2.50 if not paid within six months, and $3.00 if not paid within the year.

The Campaign Inquirer

Will be sent to subscribers at the following remarkably low rates:

1 copy, in advance	$	65 cents
10 copies " "		6.00
20 " "		11.00
40 " "		21.00
100 " "		50.00

Additions to the clubs may be made at any time at the same rates.

Money may be forwarded by mail at our risk, where drafts or post-office orders, payable to our order, cannot be obtained.

☞ Specimen copies sent free.

Address, DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Publishers, Bedford, Pa.

☞ There will be no paper issued from this office next week. Our employees desire to avail themselves of the glorious fourth to get a little recreation while we are about in the same category.

☞ The Ladies' Mite Society of the Presbyterian Church will give a festival on the evening of the 4th of July.

ODD FELLOW CELEBRATION.—The Odd Fellows will celebrate the 4th of July at Woodberry in a becoming manner. Martinsburg and Bedford Lodges are expected to participate. There will be a grand procession in full regalia. Dr. C. N. Hickok, of Bedford, will be the orator of the day. Our friends can expect a fine intellectual treat. A very large turn out and a good time generally is anticipated.

REPUBLICAN BRASS BAND.—A Brass Band has been organized by a number of young Republicans for the coming campaign. They have only been practicing a few weeks and have made remarkable proficiency. They play very creditably and will lend much to the enthusiasm of the approaching canvass. Bedford has two Brass Bands, both of which are highly creditable.

☞ The Odd Fellows Lodge in this place has been splendidly renovated under the direction of Dr. C. N. Hickok. There are few Lodges in the State that are more tastefully and artistically embellished than this one. Hundreds of persons have visited it and expressed their admiration of its beauties. The fraternity is rapidly on the increase and the Lodge is in the best of pecuniary circumstances.

TROTTING COURSE.—Col. Hafer has been grading a training course at the Chalybeate Spring Park, one mile northeast of this Borough. This will be one of the most prominent resorts during the Spring Season. He will open it for the use of the public on the 4th of July. We do not know a more beautiful location in this neighborhood than the Chalybeate Spring Park, and we expect that in a few years magnificent buildings will be erected adjacent to it for the accommodation of the public. The course now being graded will, it is presumed, draw the attention of the public to this beautiful location. A dinner will be served up at Mr. Chenowith's, on the evening of the 4th. A large attendance is expected.

WATER! WATER!! WATER!!!—Monday was one of the hottest days we have yet had this season. Though only the fifth day of summer our hydrants were dry. This is the same old story, summer after summer. During Winter and Spring no one thinks nor cares about providing for a bountiful supply of good, pure water during the hot days of summer. The summer solstice is scarcely passed when the cry begins, "Hydrants dry," "no water" comes, coupled with good advice as to how the matter *might* be remedied, from the lips of scores of our citizens. Good resolutions and advice will not do. Work is wanted. Half our town might have been burned to the ground on Monday if a fire had accidentally broken out, and we would have had no means of staying the flames. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. Will not our borough authorities go to work, have estimates made of the cost of bringing a full supply of water to the town from the nearest stream or spring of sufficient capacity, and lay the results before the citizens of the borough. Let us know what it will cost, then if the people prefer running the risk of perishing with thirst, smothering with dust, or being burnt up in a general conflagration, to shelling out and making themselves and their property secure, let them do so.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—Pursuant to a call issued by the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, the Republican County Convention assembled in Bedford on Tuesday the 26th inst. On motion of C. W. Ashcom, Esq., the Convention was called to order by the election of Hon. D. B. Armstrong as President and Capt. G. W. Z. Black and Lieut. Wm. P. Barndollar as Secretaries. The roll was called and the following named persons responded as delegates:

Bedford borough.—Samuel Shuck, J. R. Jordan.

Bedford township.—Thomas Imler, Ezra Williamson.

Bloody Run.—Wm. Masters, W. P. Barndollar.

Broad Top.—Thomas Johns, C. W. Ashcom.

Cumberland Valley.—John McMullen, Albert Smith.

Colerain.—C. F. Hetzell, J. H. Cessna.

Cole Dale.—John Paul, J. M. Lehman.

Harrison.—David Miller, Hezekiah May.

Hopewell.—Thomas N. Young, William A. Young.

Juniata.—Jacob Corley, Jesse Geller.

Liberty.—D. S. Berkstresser, L. B. Waltz.

Londonderry.—Levi Carpenter, Jacob Evans.

Monroe.—J. R. O'Neal, C. Garlick.

Napier.—Samuel Heffner, George W. Williams.

Providence East.—Capt. G. W. Z. Black, S. Nycum.

Providence West.—Daniel Sams, Wilson W. Sparks.

Southampton.—B. O'Neal, John Johnson.

St. Clair.—William Oster, Harry B. Mock.

Schellsburg.—William Clark, J. E. Colvin.

Snake Spring.—Daniel R. Snider, John Shafer.

Saxton.—Dr. C. W. Moore, E. A. Fockler.

Union.—A. H. Hull, J. H. Griffith.

Woodberry Middle.—Jacob Brenneman, D. S. K. Brumbaugh.

Woodberry South.—D. B. Armstrong, J. B. Snowberger.

On motion the Convention then proceeded to nominate a ticket, with the following result:

For Congress, Hon. Wm. H. Koontz was declared to be the choice of Bedford county by acclamation.

Hon. Geo. W. Householder was declared to be the choice of Bedford county for Senator by acclamation.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Legislature with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT:

Col. J. H. Filler	21
Capt. John S. Stuckey	21
Lieut. Isaiah Conley	4
Gideon D. Trout	2

SECOND BALLOT.

Filler	19
Stuckey	27
Trout	2

Captain John S. Stuckey having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared duly nominated:

The Convention then balloted for Prothonotary as follows:

J. W. Lingenfelter	30
J. W. Tomlinson	9
J. E. Satterfield	9

J. W. Lingenfelter was thereupon declared the nominee of the party.

The ballot for Sheriff stood as follows:

Wm. Dibert	22
Capt. N. C. Evans	26

Capt. N. C. Evans was declared nominated.

The ballot for Associate Judge was thus:

D. F. Buck	7
Capt. Adam Weaverling	32
John G. Minnich	9

Capt. Weaverling was declared duly nominated.

The following is the vote for County Commissioner:

FIRST BALLOT:

Jacob Evans	8
Wm. Karns	22
Sam'l Shaffer	17

SECOND BALLOT:

Jacob Evans	8
Wm. Karns	15
Samuel Shaffer	25

Samuel Shaffer having received a majority of the votes cast was declared nominated:

The following was the vote for Poor Director:

Henry Fisher	39
E. J. Deihl	8
John Swartz	1

Henry H. Fisher was declared the nominee.

The vote for Auditor was:

J. R. O'Neill	37
J. H. Longnecker	9

J. K. O'Neill was declared nominated.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair, a Committee to draft Resolutions: C. W. Ashcom, Saml. Shuck, G. W. Williams, Joseph B. Snowberger, Wm. Masters, J. R. O'Neill, L. B. Waltz.

During the absence of the Committee Capt. G. W. Z. Black addressed the Convention on the issues of the day in a neat and appropriate speech at the close of which the following resolutions were submitted, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially and heartily endorse and approve the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, recently adopted by the two houses of Congress. The punishment of traitors which it inflicts is mild and more lenient than they deserve. None but Rebels could possibly desire the payment of the Rebel debt. No friend of the Union would ever by willing to repudiate any part of the debt contracted to preserve the life of the nation and made necessary by the efforts of traitors to destroy it. Every true Republican and Democrat must approve of that change in representation which is necessary to make a freemen of the North equal, in political influence and power, with a citizen of the South.

Resolved, That while we believe that "treason should be made odious and traitors punished," to such an extent, at least, as to prove a warning to all future ages, we also hold that the friends of traitors in the North should receive such condemnation and punishment as would prevent them from giving aid and comfort to reconstructed rebels in administering the affairs of the nation, and, therefore, we fully approve of the Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania taking away from all deserters the right of citizenship.

Resolved, That we are glad to learn that even that Court in Pennsylvania that decided that soldiers in the service of their country could not vote has not been able to declare the law of Congress unconstitutional but on the contrary has acknowledged its legality and validity. And we are especially rejoiced to find that the Legislature and Governor of our State have enacted a just and equitable law which provides and supplies an ample remedy for what was supposed by a majority of the Court to be an omission in the law of Congress; thus securing to all true soldiers the right of suffrage and withholding it from deserters.

Resolved, That while we do not desire to impugn the motives of the judges who decided against soldiers in 1862, against the power of the General Government to raise an army to save the life of the nation, by draft, in 1863 and in favor of Deserters in 1866 yet we can not avail the expression of the gratification we feel from the fact that in 1867, under the law of the State, the people will be again enabled to reverse the Court and make it once more a true exponent of the loyal sentiment of the Country.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress so to revise the revenue laws as to afford increased protection to American industry, to secure the development of the industrial wealth of the people; to render labor profitable and remunerative; to build up home markets for Agriculturalists; to attract capital to thy mineral fields of the country, and to provide revenue for the maintenance of the public credit and payment of the national debt.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention the people of Bedford county are in favor of a General or Free Rail Road Law, subject only to just and propor restrictions, as being best calculated to develop the resources of the country and promote the interests of the people; and we hereby instruct the Senatorial and Representative Conferees this day chosen to nominate no person who will not pledge himself to sustain and advocate such a measure at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That our nominee for Senator have the selection of his own conferees, and hat this convention recommend to the other counties of the District, Tuesday, the 24th day of July next, at Bedford as the time and place of holding the Senatorial Conference.

Resolved, That our nominee for member of the House of Representatives have the selection of his own Conferees, and that we recommend to the other counties of the District, Tuesday, the 20th day of July, at Bedford as the time and place for holding the Representative Conference.

Resolved, That this Convention pledge to the candidates this day nominated, a cordial and hearty support.

The following Committee was selected for the ensuing political year:

Bedford borough.—J. B. Cessna, J. T. Keagy.

Bedford township.—Joseph W. Tomlinson.

Bloody Run.—Wm. P. Barndollar.

Broad Top.—C. W. Ashcom.

Cumberland Valley.—John C. Vickroy.

Colerain.—J. H. Cessna.

Cole Dale.—Alfred Evans.

Harrison.—Daniel Crane.

Hopewell.—John W. Smith.

Juniata.—L. Bittner.

Londonderry.—Jacob Evans.

Liberty.—Tobias Snyder.

Monroe.—Christian Garlick.

Napier.—Capt. Geo. S. Mullin.

Providence East.—J. W. Sams.

Providence West.—David Sparks.

Southampton.—J. W. Lashley.

St. Clair.—Josiah Penrose.

Snake Spring.—Asa S. Stuckey.

Schellsburg.—Edwin F. Darling.

Saxton.—E. A. Fockler.

Union.—Peter Imler.

Woodberry Middle.—Lieut. Wm. Roberts.

Woodberry South.—J. B. Snoberger.

☞ There are a number of strangers already here to spend the Spring Season. We expect a very throng season.

☞ We have been requested to say that all business will be suspended in this place on the 4th of July.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS, TAKE NOTICE.—By the common school law of this State it is made the duty of Directors to "publish an annual statement of the amount of money received and expended, and the amount due from collectors, and setting forth all the financial operations of the district; in not less than ten handbills, to be put in the most public places in the district." In districts containing a newspaper, one or more publications therein of the "annual statement" will be sufficient compliance with the law, and will render written or printed handbills unnecessary—but they are indispensable in all other cases.

NOTICE TO GUNNERS.—For the benefit of those who have been indulging in the sport of shooting squirrels, we publish the following extract from the laws as passed by the late Legislature of the State:

Section 2. That from and after the passage of this act, no person shall shoot, kill or otherwise destroy any pheasant between the first day of January and the first day of September, or any squirrel between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of August, or any woodcock between the first day of January and the fourth day of July, or any partridge or rabbit between the first of January and the first day of November, in the present year, and in each and every year thereafter, under the penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

Book Notices.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR JULY.—The Case of George Dedlaw" is a sketch full of whimsical, psychological speculation, in which the author's humor deals with the phenomena of the debatable ground between nature and the supernatural, and presents, perhaps, the most remarkable instance of spiritual manifestation on record. Mr. Longfellow contributes a second sonnet on Translating Dante, and the Passages from Hawthorne's Note-Book are continued, as is Charles Reade's story of Griffith Gaunt. The paper on Indian Medicine has a peculiar interest, as coming from one whose life among the Indians has fitted him to speak with peculiar intelligence of their superstitions and psychological powers; it is a most valuable contribution to the history of demonology. Goldwin Smith's Englishman in Normandy presents novel phases of a much-betravelled, much bewritten region, and offers some clear and just views of French imperialism. Bayard Taylor's sketch of Buckert, the great German orientalist and poet, is timely and attractive. Major Henry S. Burrage, in the Seige of Knoxville, recounts the history of that event, and does justice to General Burnside's leadership and gallantry in the affair. The Great Doctor is the first part of one of those stories of Western life which Alice Cary writes so well. Scientific readers will be charmed with the article of Prof. Agissiz on the geology of the Amazon Valley. Bryant gives a fine poem under the title The Death of Slavery. The remaining articles in the number are: Released, a poem by Mrs. Whitney; To J. B., a poem by J. R. Lowell; A Bundle of Bones, by C. J. Sprague; Aunt Judy, a graphic sketch of negro character, by Dr. J. W. Palmer; Mrs. Stowe's Chimney Corner paper, and critical notices of Ecce Homo, Saxe's poems, Fifteen Days, Life of Silliman, &c. &c. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

SWINTON'S ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—This splended work is unique among "War Books," being a completely rounded history of "The Grand Army," from its organization to its final muster out and dissolution.

Mr. Swinton possesses unusual ability for the work he has so admirably accomplished, and his book is both a *history* and a *criticism*, and in this respect differs essentially from any other work on the war yet published. Not only are events as they occurred here recorded, but the reasons for and against the countless movements and restings of the great army are fully detailed, and the rigid judgments of history anticipated.

The exact and handsomely engraved maps in this volume are a distinguished feature of its excellence. *Every Map* has been expressly prepared for this work by Col. Paine, of the Engineer Corps, from actual and most careful surveys, and are unequalled by any war maps yet published. They are so numerous and complete that all the movements of the army are rendered easily intelligible.

The intense pride taken in the great achievements of The Grand Army, by every officer and soldier connected with it—and by all persons related to or connected with these participants in its glories—furnishes an immense constituency who will be glad of an opportunity to purchase such a book. Every village and town throughout the country will furnish its list of personally interested subscribers.

On this account, and because of the great excellence of the book, we confidently anticipate for it a greater sale than any similar work has ever received. For further particulars see advertisement in another column.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH for July begins a new volume. Besides its usual variety of matter on Physical Culture and the cure of disease, this number contains original articles from Horace Greely, Theodore Tilton, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, W. H. Burleigh, Dr. J. G. Webster, F. Beecher Perkins, G. W. Bungay and others. It also contains an original letter from Jeremiah Day, Ex-President of Yale College, now 94 years old, which should be read by all who would know how, by good habits, this man has lived so long. This magazine begins its new volume with 16 additional pages. Its motto is: A higher type of manhood, physically, morally and intellectually. $2 a year, 20 cts a number. The seven numbers of this year, now ready, sent as samples for 70 cts. Address Miller, Wood & Co., 15 Laight street, New York.

HARPER, for July contains, Personal Recollections of the war, second paper (Gen'l D. H. Strother); Midsummer; Some Curious Homes; A Look at Lisbon; High Days in a Virginian Village; Armadale, (concluded;) Gettysburg: July, 1863; Francis Asbury; The Sword of Damocles; The Fool Catcher; Sanctuary Privileges in Rome; Under the Arches; Mr. Muddlar's Mistake; A Study of Legs; The Food of Birds; Education of the Colored Population of Lousiana; An Hour at Sea; Forty-two; Editor's Easy Chairs; Monthly Record of Current Events; Editor's Drawer. Harper & Brothers; NewYork.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS, for June, is brimful of good things to be enjoyed by the young folks, and not without interest to the old. We note its contents as follows:—The Children of the Flood; Carrie's Shipwreck; Among the Studios, III; Dandelion Down; Midsummer; A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life, VII; Wandering About, II; The Summer Yellow-Bird and the Corn Blackbird; The Squirrels that Live in a House; Afloat in the Forest; Round the Evening Lamp; Our letter-Box. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

EVERY SATURDAY: June 22, gives its weekly quantum of choice selections from Foreign Current Literature under the following heads viz: The Cigar Ship; Hair Dyeing; Cinderilla; Life in venice; The Moleson; French Novels; Oliver Oakland; Foreign Notes. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (April) discusses learnedly the Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds; The Judges of England; The Childrens Employment Commission; The Science of Language; Coal and Smoke; The Early Irish Church; Female Education; Ecce Homo; The Reform Bill. Republished by Leonard, Scott & Co., 38 Walker street, New York.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE (May) in the field of fiction continues Sir Brook Fossbrook and Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence, and concludes the story of Miss Majoribanks. Among its graver articles will be found: Gipsies; The Negro and Negrophilists; Buridan's Ass or Liberty and Necessity; The Lost Tales of Miletus; Scraps of Verse from a Tourist's Journal; The Abacus Politicus, or Universal Suffrage Made Safe and Easy; The Reform Bill. Reprint by Leonard Scott & Co., 38 Walker street, New York.

THE GALAXY for July contains: The Claverings (with an illustration); An American Colony in France; Pharaoh's Horses; Elements of the Art of Poetry; English Parties; Frederick Edwin Church; The Harvest of the Sea; Evening Boat Song; Tormenting the Alphabet (with two illustrations;) Archie Lovell; To a Poet; The Art of Dining; Nebulæ. Price $5 a year, of 24 numbers; $3 a half year, of 12 numbers, or 25 cents a single. Address W. C. & F. P. Church, No. 39 Park Row, N. Y.

MARRIED.

June 20th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thos. Barnhart, Rev. D. ALLEN CROWELL, of Newton Hamilton, Pa., and Miss TERRESSA A., daughter of Wm. Lysinger, Esq. of Bedford co., Pa.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., June 29.

Flour	$13.00	Coffee	33
Wheat	2.10	Sugar	15a25
Corn	75	Hams	25a30
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	16
Oats	45	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.50	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	62a1.00
Eggs	15	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	2.00	Feathers	67
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	12
Lard per lb	18	Dried Peaches "	20

New Advertisements.

GOLD RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT
for which certificates will be issued
BEARING INTEREST IN GOLD.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 35 SOUTH 3d St.,
june29:1m. PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.
The undersigned citizens of Colerain township, take this method of informing the public that they will prosecute to the fullest extent of the law, all persons who shall wilfully enter or break down, through or over any orchard, garden or yard fence; or who shall wrongfully club, stone, cut, break, bark or otherwise mutilate or damage any nut, fruit or ornamental tree, shrub, bush, plant or vine, trellis, arbor, hotbed, hot or green house; or who shall wilfully trespass upon, walk over, beat down, trample, or in anywise injure any grain, grass, vines, vegetables or other growing crop on their respective premises.
Benjamin Kegg, Geo. W. Shafer, Isaac Shafer, James Rawlins, Samuel James, Wm. P. & B. T. Morgart, Samuel Williams, A. C. James, Wm. Rose, Rev. Thos. Lee, Jon. Luman, Enos Schaffer, Tobias Schaffer, Mrs. Rebecca Schaffer, Wm. Ressler, sr., Abraham McClellan, George Shafer, Wm. James, Geo. W. Deal, Henry W. Smith, David Schaffer, Wm. & Geo. W. Cessna, Wm. Nelson, John Schaffer, Wm. E. May, J. T. Schaffer, Jacob Wolford. jun29;3t.

CAMPAIGNS OF THE
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
Standard History of the Grand Army.
THE GREATEST WORK ON THE WAR.
Universally endorsed by army officers and the press. The author says:
"I design in this volume to record what that Army did and suffered in ten campaigns and two score battles."
"I shall have to celebrate the unswerving loyalty of this army, that oft times when the bond of military cohesion failed, held it, unshaken of fortune, to a duty self-imposed."
"I shall have to follow it through a checkered experience, in a tale commingled of great misfortunes, great follies and great glories; but from first to last it will appear that, amid many buffets of fortune, through "winter and rough weather," the Army of the Potomac never gave up, but made a good fight, and finally reached the goal."
The Army and Navy Journal says:
"This is the only American critical work on the late war, and it is thoroughly critical and entirely divested of all political hue or tone."
This is the only history of the "Grand Army," and no one who has borne a part in its conflicts, or is interested in its grand achievements, should be without it.
This work sells itself. The people are tired of political and partisan histories, and want something from official sources. We have agents clearing over $200 per month. Send for circulars, and see our terms and proof of the above assertion. Address,
NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co.,
june29;2t 507 Minor St, Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED.
J. T. HEADLY'S
HISTORY OF THE WAR
NOW READY.
Complete in TWO VOLUMES, also in ONE. It is admitted to be the most interesting, popular, and valuable History of the Rebellion, which is fully attested by the enormous sale of **200,000** volumes, and a large portion of the country still uncanvassed.
We are obliged to run our presses night and day to enable us to supply our Agents.
Men of character and ability, who desire a lucrative employment, will find this a rare opportunity.
The price of the work in one volume is so low, (compared with other Histories) as to bring it within the reach of all classes.
For full particulars send for circular. Address
AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.,
148 Asylum street,
june29:4t HARTFORD, CONN.

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!
Look to Your Interests!
The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:
1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of **$25.**
2d. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of **$20.**
3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum of **$15.**
4th. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, in consequence of being in the civil service of the U. S. Government are restored.
5th. Invalid Pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed and before the issuing of the Pension Certificate, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at death of the soldiers.
6th, Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as mothers and sisters.
In all the above cases new applications must be made.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
june 22. Claim Agents.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—I hereby forewarn all persons from trespassing on the Naugel Farm for the purpose of hunting, fishing, gathering greens, berries, nuts, fruit, wood, barking or breaking off or pulling up little trees, or passing through the enclosures.
jun22:3t* F. LEY K. C. NAUGEL.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber, one of the administrators of the estate of John Blackhart, dec'd, will apply to the next Orphans' Court to be holden for Bedford county, on the 1st Monday of September next, for a discharge from his said office of administrator.
june 22:3t WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

ESTRAYS.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Ray's Cove, East Providence tp., Bedford county, two medium sized brown MULES, one mare and one horse. No other marks. WM. SHAFER.
june22:3t.

CAMPAIGNS
OF THE
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
By WILLIAM SWINTON. The Standard History of the GRAND ARMY. The greatest Work on the War. Universally endorsed by army officers and the press.
This is the only History of the "Grand Army," and no one who has borne a part in its conflicts, or is interested in its grand achievements, should be without it.
This work presents a rare chance to make money. Agents wanted. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address,
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
jun22:4t 507 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.
The undersigned Commissioners of Bedford county, will let, on Tuesday, July 3, 1866, to the lowest and best bidder, a roofed bridge to be built across the Juniata, near Wm. Egulf's in Juniata township. Plan and specifications can be seen at our office in Bedford, or on the premises on the day of letting.
GEORGE ROADES,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
M. S. RITCHEY.
Attest: John G. Fisher, clerk. jun22

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale on the premises, in Bedford Borough, on FRIDAY, JULY 13th, 1866, the following described property of Jeremiah Brown, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd, to wit:
ONE LOT OF GROUND in said Borough of Bedford, on the south side of John street, being lot No. 3 in the plan of Lots laid out by Maj. S. M. Barclay, fronting on John street 50 feet, and running back 200 feet to a twenty feet alley, with a one and a half story FRAME HOUSE thereon erected, adjoining lots of Samuel Bagley on the West and Henry Dorsey on the east. Terms, CASH. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. H. NICODEMUS,
Bedford, June 15, 1866. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
The undersigned administrator of the estate of Martin T. Foor, late of East Providence township, deceased, will sell, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th of JUNE, 1866, in said township, a tract of land containing 107 acres, about 40 of which are cleared, the balance well timbered, having a two story Log House, and out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Lemuel Griffin, Mrs. Shedron and others, situate one mile north of the Chambersburg pike.
Sale to commence at one o'clock.
jun15:3t WM. GRACEY, Adm'r.

MERCHANT MILL FOR RENT,
Situated on the Canal, East of Cumberland, one mile from the B. & O. R. R., on a never failing stream of water, will be rented for cash or on the Shares. Situation healthy.
I will also rent my farm for farming and grazing purposes, and if necessary, furnish funds to purchase cattle. L. M. CRESAP.
June 15:3t

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

SOMETHING NEW AND NOVEL for Agents Pedlars, Country Stores, Druggists, and all seeking an honorable and profitable business. Free by mail for 85 cts.; wholesale $9 per dozen. Canvassers realize $6 to $12 per day profit.
ABBOTT & DOWD,
may25:4t Manufacturers, 196 Water st, N.Y

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,
On and after Tuesday, May 22, 1866, Passenger trains will run as follows:
LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS,	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	P M	A.M.	P.M
Huntingdon	8.00	6.00		
McConnellstown,	8.20	6.17		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	6.25		
Marklesburg,	8.48	6.39		
Coffee Run,	9.04	6.54		
Rough and Ready,	9.12	7.02		
Cove,	9.24	7.14		
Fisher's Summit,	9.28	7.18		
Saxton,	9.54	7.43		
Riddlesburg	10.14	8.04		
Hopewell,	10.22	8.12		
Piper's Run,	10.38	8.24		
Tatesville,	10.58	8.40		
Bloody Run,	11.09	8.53		
Mount Dallas,	11.12	8.57		
Leave Saxton for Dudley,			10.20	7.50
Coalmont,			10.35	8.05
Dudley,			10.50	8.20

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	P M	A.M.	P.M.
Mount Dallas,	6.00	3.04		
Bloody Run,	6.04	3.08		
Tatesville,	6.16	3.20		
Piper's Run,	6.36	3.40		
Hopewell,	6.52	3.56		
Riddlesburg,	7.00	4.04		
Saxton,	7.30	4.34		
Fisher's Summit,	7.45	4.49		
Cove,	7.49	4.53		
Rough and Ready,	8.00	5.05		
Coffee Run,	8.08	5.12		
Marklesburg,	8.24	5.26		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	5.40		
McConnellstown,	8.40	5.47		
Huntingdon,	9.00	6.10		
Dudley,			6.05	3.54
Coalmont,			6.15	4.09
Arrive at Saxton,			6.30	4.24

TIME OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRAINS AT HUNTINGDON.
WESTWARD.

Baltimore Express,	5.58 A. M.
Philadelphia Express,	7.00 A. M.
New York Express,	7.38 A. M.
Emigrant Train,	12.48 P. M.
Day Express,	5.28 P. M.
Mail Train,	7.00 P. M.
Fast Line,	7.35 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
Fast Line,	4.42 A. M.
Way Train,	7.50 A. M.
Day Express,	9.48 A. M.
Local Accommodation,	12.08 P. M.
Cincinnati Express,	4.33 P. M.
Philadelphia Express,	10.56 P. M.

Mail Train leaving Mt. Dallas at 6.00 A. M., and arriving at Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M., will allow passengers ample time to take breakfast, and connect with Day Express east, at 9.48 a. m. This train connects at Harrisburg with trains for New York and Baltimore, and arrives at Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.
Express train leaving Mt. Dallas at 3.04 p. m., will arrive at Huntingdon at 6.10 p. m., allowing passengers time for supper, and will connect with Mail Train west, at 7.00 p. m., Fast Line west at 7.35, and Philadelphia Express east at 10.56 p.m.
Passengers from the east in the morning will have time to breakfast at Huntingdon before the departure of Mail Train at 8.00 a. m. for Mt. Dallas.
Passengers from the east in the afternoon will arrive at Huntingdon at 5.28, and have 30 minutes for supper.
Large and commodious Hacks will, on arrival of each train at Mt. Dallas, be ready to convey passengers to Bedford and Bedford Springs.
june8 O. AYERS, Superintendent.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS IN A BLAZE.
Fort Bedford Silences Opposition!
The subscriber has purchased the building generally known as "Washington's Headquarters," for many years occupied by the Hon. John Cessna and fitted it up in a neat style for the reception of a
FANCY STORE
which she has just opened. No efforts and expense have been spared to make this the
"Fashionable Bazaar."
All the
LATEST STYLES
which grace the Eastern cities, (she having just returned from the East) will be found here, consisting of
Millinery and Fancy Dress Goods,
Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Balmorals,
Hoop Skirts,
Sack Coats
and Shawls;
A splendid article of
Hand-made Ladies'
Misses' and
Children's Shoes,
with a great variety of
Notions,
Dress Trimmings,
etc., etc., etc.
The services of an Eastern lady, of
VAST EXPERIENCE
have been secured, who will be pleased to exhibit our goods to those who favor us with their patronage.
OUR MOTTO IS
Quick Sales and Ready Profits.
TERMS exclusively cash.
April 27, 3mo. E. V. MOWRY.

OLIVER C. LOWRY vs. HANNAH LOWRY. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford Co., No. 12, April Term, 1866.
Subpœna in Libel for Divorce.
And now, April 30th, 1866, the Court on motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., Attorney for the above named Oliver C. Lowry, the above named Libellant, grant a rule on the above named Hannah Lowry, the respondent in the above case, to show cause why a divorce, *"a vinculo matrimonii"* should not be decreed.
The said Rule returnable on Monday the 3d day of September, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Attest: O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, June 8, 1866.
Same vs. Same } No. 12, April Term, 1869, alias Subpœna in Libel for Divorce. On motion, E. M. Alsip appointed Commissioner to take testimony, find facts, and make return to said Court at next term, September 3d, 1866.
To Hannah Lowry and all parties interested:
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioner, appointed as above stated, will attend to the duties of his said appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Friday, the 6th day of July, 1866, when and where you can attend if you think proper. E. M. ALSIP,
June 15th, 1866. Commissioner.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.
I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.
may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISN.O

6000 AGENTS wanted, to sell SIX NEW INVENTIONS, of great value to families; sell, pay great profits. Send 15 cents and get 80 pages, or 25 cents and get 80 pages and a sample gratis.
EPHRAIM BROWN,
may25:1m Low

Farm, Garden & Household.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

MY WHEAT CROP.

P. R. FREAS: RESPECTED FRIEND—Some time since I promised to give you the two sides of the account of my wheat crop, which I was led to keep by seeing similar ones in the agricultural department of the *Telegraph*, and if my account, when published, should prove the means of inciting others to keep similar ones, I shall be amply repaid.

What would be thought of the merchant who depended upon the amount of cash in hand to tell how much profit his year's operation had yielded him? How few farmers can tell, when asked, on what particular crop or crops they made their profit? They know there was profit because they have at the end of the year more money than when they commenced, but where this money came from they are puzzled to tell.

More than one farmer to whom I have broached the matter has excused himself upon the plea that he has not the time to keep a regular set of books, and it will not pay to hire a clerk. We by no means need a "regular set of books" (though if the inclination and time of the accountant will allow it, would more than repay the trouble,) for the whole business may be carried on with one book or at most two. All farmers are able to keep a regular account with the hands which they hire. Let an account be kept with each field (woods, meadow and all) the same as with a hired man; charge it with all work done on the crops cultivated therein and credit it with all crops received from it even to the oven wood from repaired fences. This with a common cash book for the entry of receipts and expenditures is all that is needed.

In a future article I may perhaps enlarge upon this important point and give a sample, in order to more fully explain my meaning; but at present I must tulfill my promise to you and give the two sides of my wheat crop for 1864.

First let me state that in sending the account I have no intention of boasting, as will probably be shown by the result, for I have near neighbors who can raise fully one-third more than I do, and can do it as cheaply, but I do it in order to show what the operation costs not only in the total but in each separate item of the work.

As soon as possible after the oats was off the field was well and carefully plowed, harrowed and rolled. After marking out the manure was hauled out in the usual manner, and put on at the rate of about twelve two-horse loads per acre. The manure was first quality from *grain fed* cattle, and mostly made and kept under shelter. About one-fourth of it was made in the open yard, but was thrown under shelter in March, and well tramped down before the cattle were turned out to pasture in the spring, in fact the manure was as good as it could well be, or at least as good as I have ever had it before or since.

As fast as hauled out the manure was spread, and as soon as all spread was well rolled with a heavy roller. This rolling I consider of great importance to the crop, or at least to the appearance of the field when done, for it enables the plowman to effectually cover all the manure which is not always done if the operation is omitted, as it usually is. As *soon as plowed* the field was well harrowed and rolled, and the seed *drilled* in at the rate of one bushel and a peck per acre, and again well rolled.

As the after treatment of the crop was the same as is usually practiced, it will not be necessary for me farther to notice it than will be shown by the account itself, which is as follows:

First plowing	$14.50
" harrowing	2.25
Rolling	2.25
Hauling out manure and marking out	21.00
Spreading "	7.50
Manure	118.00
Rolling	2.00
Second plowing	14.00
Harrowing	2.25
Rolling	2.00
Drilling	4.50
Seed	26.75
Cutting	9.75
Binding	14.50
Hauling in	4.25
Threshing	21.50
Marketing	5.40
Interest on land	50.00
	$332.40

Upon the credit side of the account we have the following items of articles either sold or taken at a fair estimated value:

273 bushels wheat at $2.60		$709.80
5 " screenings at	1.00	5.00
10 tons of straw at	5.00	50.00
Chaff,	5.00	5.00
Unexpended value of the manure		79.32
		$849.12

Any one of your readers who has the curiosity to examine and compare the two sides of the account may do so, but let him not make the same mistake made by one of my citizen friends, who, having some curiosity in farming matters, overhauled my accounts and arrived at the idea that if the wheat crop one-third paid for the land and the corn crop as good with oats and potatoes, that a farmer could have nothing but plain sailing before him, and at the lowest calculation should pay for his farm in four years at least. But let him not go too fast, for within my *fifty* years' experience I never knew as favorable a year for the farmer as 1864, provided he was fortunate to hold on to his grain long enough to realize the prices of 1865. Wages were low, very low by comparison, and grain extraordinarily high, making a cash balance unusually large. My account for the past year will not make so favorable, for the yield averages but *fourteen* bushels per acre, not owing to any mistake in culture and management, but because it was injured by the midge when in the dough state. We had straw and chaff enough for thirty bushels per acre, but the grains were not filled out enough to make the measure.

And farther, as an offset to some of your correspondents, who advocate the liberal use of bone dust, it had, in addition to a heavy coat of manure, from eight hundred to one thousand pounds of raw ground bone per acre, at a cost of from $25 to $30 per acre, and gave a crop worth $28 per acre exclusive of labor; but from the looks of the grass I judge the bone is still there, and I will get the $30 per acre back again sooner or later, with at least legal interest.

I hope that my wheat account will stimulate some of the practical readers of the *Telegraph* to try it.

OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.

Chester County, Pa.

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

WM. HARTLEY.....S. S. METZGER

HARTLEY & METZGER

Having formed a partnership on the first day of April, 1866, in the

Hardware & Farm Machinery Trade,

now invite the public to examine their

MAMMOTH STOCK,

which they will sell at low figures for CASH.

IRON AND NAILS at lowest cash prices at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

PAINTS, fresh, durable and beautiful pure Liberty White Lead, Penn Treaty White Lead, Mansion White Lead, China Gloss, Turpentine, Flax seed oil, Copal and Demar Varnish Brushes of all kinds for sale cheap at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

GRAIN & GRASS SCYTHES SNEADS, and Harvesting Implements in great variety and at all prices, for sale by HARTLEY & METZGER.

SPRING TOOTH RAKES, GUM SPRING Grain Drills, Improved Cider Mills, Eureka Fodder and straw Cutters for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

$5.00 WASHING MACHINE and the great *Anti Cog Wheel* wringer, now on exhibition at HARTLEY & METZGER'S. Call and see this invention before purchasing elsewhere.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at Hartley & Metzger's Store a great variety of household Hardware, such as Knives and Forks, Spoons of elegant quality. Ladles, single or in sets, Shovels and Tongs, Waiters, Tea Bells, Scissors, Meat Saws, Carvers, Paring Knives, Brushes, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Gridirons, Brass Porcelain and Iron Kettles, Iron Pots, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Slaw Cutters, &c. Stove Polish, Rotten Stone, and a hundred little "knick knacks" that we can't afford to enumerate. It would be easier to tell what we don't keep than what we do.

THE CLEAREST, BRIGHEST, Best, Safest and Purest, and for these reasons the CHEAPEST COAL OIL in Bedford, may always be had at Hartley & Metzgar's. You who have never used any other than the *"common truck,"* try it, compare it! and you will always go to Hartley & Metzger's. Coal Oil Lamps in brilliant profusion, and great variety, very cheap at Hartley & Metzgar's, also, Wick, Lamp Tops, etc. Coal Oil Lamps repaired.

50 *GREEN CASTLE* Grain Cradles, Natural bent fingers will be received by Hartley & Metzger, who are exclusive agents for Bedford county. Order soon.

BUCKEYE Reapers and Mowers with all the new improvements, among which is the wonderful Dropping invention. Also, a few "FARMER MOWERS" for sale by Hartley & Metzger. Order soon as the supply is short for this season.

BARN DOOR ROLLERS of the most improved pattern, track and all complete, cheper, and better than hinges, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

DEMI-JOHN'S for *Mineral Water*, at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

FISHING TACKLE, RODS, HOOKS lines etc, etc. Shot Guns, powder, shot, caps, ect. at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

50 *BEREA GRIND STONES* and fixtures at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

PATENT WHEEL GREASE, THE BEST White Wash, Blacking and Scrub Brushes in town at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

GO TO HARTLEY & METZGER'S TO get your money back.

$10,000 DUE AND WANTED. OLD Merchants say: it is necessary to quit business in order to settle up. That many people are so mean, after you have credited them that when you try to get your honest dues from them, they will "shy off" and spend their money or run up accounts at other stores, and you will lose their custom.

I don't want to quit business, I must have money. I have been indulgent, I want every man and woman who owes me by book acct. or note to PAY me now. I don't want them to act mean and "shy off." Stand up to the counter like men, pay if you can; if you can't pay, settle someway. I will sue only those who don't seem to want to pay and quit me because I dun them. Just all concerned call at once to settle. Thankful to a generous public for their patronage, I hope they will favor the new firm of HARTLEY & METZGER, they will try to do right.

Respectfully

W. HARTLEY.

B. M'. BLYMYER.....GEORGE BLYMYER

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

STOVE EMPORIUM,

AND

TINWARE ESTABLISHMENT.

B. M'. BLYMYER & CO.

Have just refitted and refurnished their splendid stock of Stoves and Tinware at the old stand of Blymyer & Son., and persons in need of anything in their line will find it to their advantage to give them a call. They always keep on hand a full assortment of

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,

with fixtures, together with the many different articles of

TIN and TOILET WARE,

necessary for complete house furnishing purposes

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Should bear in mind that their orders will always be promptly attended to, and a full share of their patronage is solicited.

ROOFING and SPOUTING

Done in the most approved manner, and on the shortest possible notice.

REPAIRING promptly attended to with neatness and dispatch.

The patrons and friends of the firm of BLYMYER & SON will find them elegantly fitted upon the corner lately occupied by Mrs. Stewart, with a complete stock of Hardware, &c. always on hand. may 4:tf

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GEARY! CLYMER

We have Photographs, large and small, of Geary and Clymer. Agents wanted to sell them. Send 75 cents for specimen copies by mail, postage paid. Address BARTLESON & CO.
may4:2m 611 Chestnut street.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER

Positively are going to sell MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, FRENCH MERINOES, and HEAVY BOOTS, at cost and ome articles below. ap:6tf

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CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—800 yds. best yard wide all wool filling and pure all wool CARPETS, handsome new patterns, from (5 cts. up—A GREAT BARGAIN—just received.
May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Sewing Machines

WERE AWARDED THE

HIGHEST PREMIUMS

at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, California, at the fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Associon, and at numerous Institute and County fairs, includidg all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Pesancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons.

And they have been furnished by special command to the

Empress of France,
Empress of Austria,
Empress of Russia,
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain and
Queen of Bavaria.

The Grover and Baker Elastic-Stitch sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.
2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.
3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.
4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.
5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.
6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.
7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.
8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

OF THE

Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

EASTERN.

Boston, 18 Sumner street.
New York, 495 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 730 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, 181 Baltimore street.
Brooklyn, 233 Fulton street.
Rochester, 48 State street.
Buffalo, 329 Main street.
Troy, 343 River street.
Harrisburg, 17 Market street.
Providence, 2 Howard building.

WESTERN.

Chicago, 101 Washington street.
Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street.
St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street.
Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue.
Milwaukee, 13 Newhall house.
Cleveland, 171 Superior street.
Dayton, 346 Third street.
Louisville, 5 Masonic Temple.
Lexington, Bradley's block.
Memphis, 303 Main street.
Nashville, 66 Church street.
San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street.

FOREIGN.

London, 150 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.
For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 27, 6mo.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a

Large and General Assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of

buyers, assuring them they will find

BARGAINS

in every department of our stock.

TERMS—CASH PREFERRED—By special agreement a Credit of six months can be had.

Interest charged on all accounts after period named.

A. B. CRAMER.

May 1, 1866.

MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER, have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,
LADIES' and
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
and COLLARS,
FANCY NECKTIES,
RUFFLING,
DRESS BUTTONS &
TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE SILK
and COTTON,
Hair, Tooth and Clothes BRUSHES,
Soaps, Perfumery, Enamel, Skirt Braid, Embroidering Braid, Ladies' Corsets, and Hoops, Balmoral Skirts, Lace Veils, Tissue for Veils, Cloths for Sacks, Dress Goods, Poplins, Lawns, Ginghams, &c. &c.

All kinds of

MANTUA-MAKING

and

MILLINER WORK

done in the cheapest and best manner.
no3;1y

MRS. TATE and MISS REA have returned from the City with the

MOST BEAUTIFUL

Assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

ever before offered in this market. In addition to this, they have with them a lady from Philadelphia, who has experience as a

Practical Milliner.

And having also arranged to have a

MANTUA MAKER

from one of the city establishments, they are confident, they can offer to their customers, assurances of

SATISFACTION,

which cannot be surpassed.
April 20 :tf.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUBLE

TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson, will sell at private sale, a tract of

100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,

situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Roff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

April 27, 3mo. Agents.

GIRARD

Life Insurance Company,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute in to a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium. Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. REAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

HORSE DEAERS AND CATTLE TENDERS TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

GOOD FOR

CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

ap6:tf.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.
jan12:4y

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S

WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mercantile business, under the name of D. F. Buck & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to settle immediately.

D. F. BUCK.
C. L. BUCK.

New Enterprise, March 19, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by D. F. Buck & Son, wishes to say to his friends, that feeling grateful for past favors, he begs a continuance of the same, and will sell goods cheap for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. C. L. BUCK.

New Enterprise, March 30, 1866:3m.

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

WHO? WHO? WHO?

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

We have a correct and striking photograph of the next Governor of Pennsylvania, which we will send by mail for 25 cents. If we *mistake the man*, the money will be refunded immediately after election next October. Is it Geary or Clymer? Write and see. Address

BARTLESON & CO.,
may4:2m. 611 Chestnut street, Phila.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,
For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.
feb2:1y

DISABLED MEN, ATTENTION!

Wanted, one or two men, in Bedford and vicinity, who have lost either an arm or leg, to sell *Wadsworth's Water Proof Arnica Healing Plaster*, the *best* and *cheapest* Court Plaster in the market. From $5 to $10 per day can be made. Address with 25 cents for sample and full information, A. F. BELCHER, Box 45, Philadelphia, Pa. N. B.—All agents and peddlers would find it to their interest to answer the above. Ap.13:3m

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BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT, combining durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.
May 11:3 m G. R. & W. OSTER

J. R BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. Information given free of charge.
April 28, 1865:tf

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00 "
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1866.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

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A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. & Co., also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
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in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

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628 **HOOP SKIRTS.** 628

Hopkin's "Own Make,"

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

NUMBER 628 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's HOOP SKIRTS, in this City; gotten up expressly to meet the WANTS OF FIRST-CLASS TRADE; embracing the newest and most desirable Styles and Sizes of "Gore Trails," of every lehgth—from 2¾ to 4 yds. round,—20 to 56 Springs, at $2 to $5. Plain Skirts, all lengths, from 2¼ to 3 yards round the bottom, at $1.40 to $3.15.

Our line of Misses' and Children's SKIRTS, are proverbially beyond all competition, for variety of styles and sizes—as well as for finish and durability; varying from 8 to 33 inches in length, 6 to 45 Springs at 35 cents to $2.25. All Skirts of "OUR OWN MAKE," are WARRANTED to give Satisfaction; but buy none as such, unless they have, "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street," Stamped on each Tab!

Also, constantly on hand, GOOD SKIRTS, Manufactured in New York, and Eastern States, which we sell at very low prices. A lot of cheap Skirts —15 springs, 85 cents; 20 springs, $1.00—25 springs, $1.15—30 springs, $1.25 and 40 springs $1.50.

Skirts, made to Order and Repaired.

TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY!
March 9, 1866—4m.

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BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nurserey.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.
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Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,

Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

and therefore you ought to

INSURE

IN THE

PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE

AND

Investment Company of Chicago.

Railway Travelers,
Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,

We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for from **$500** to **$10,000** in case of death, and pay you from **$5** to **$50** per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. feb8

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home, Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR

AN OLD SONG SET TO A NEW TUNE

IN 1866.

As spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
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For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs and Woolens, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

"Only infallable remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

!!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations. See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.

Address, **HENRY R. COSTAR.**
482 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Bedford, Pa.

By Dr. B. F. HARRY,
And all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendents not less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS versus BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benef